

RUSSIAN FLEET SMASHED

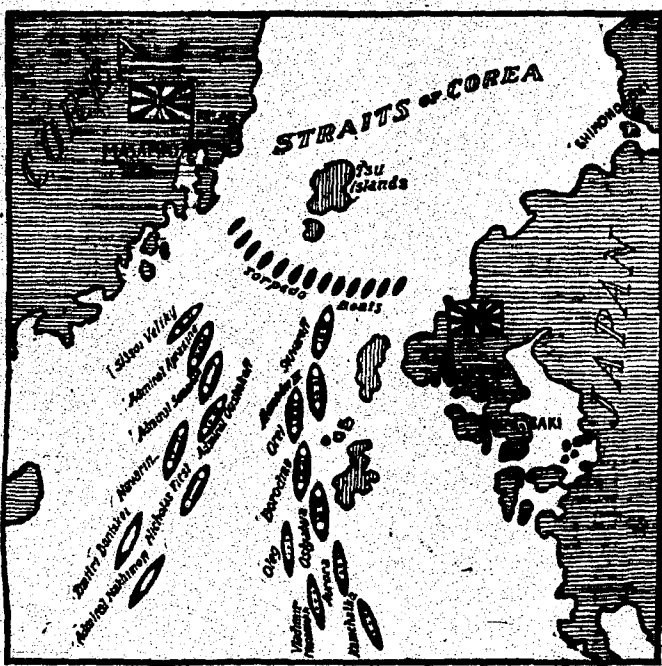
Baltic Squadron Practically Annihilated by the Japanese.

Fleets Clash in Korean Straits and Czar's Hopes of Victory Are Dashed.

Rojestvensky's Ships Go Down Before the Victorious Guns of Admiral Togo.

Muscovite Admiral's Effort to Deceive the Japanese Fails Completely.

Dream of Russia for Success in the War Seems Ended by This Disaster.



LINE OF BATTLE OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET IN KOREAN STRAITS.

Admiral Togo has won a victory of colossal magnitude. It is certain that Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet has been practically annihilated during a big sea battle in the straits of Korea on Saturday and Sunday. Twelve warships have been sunk or captured and two transports and two torpedo boat destroyers have been sunk.

One report which is given much credence is that Admiral Kamimura, working practically independently of Togo, but under the commander's general orders, has taken an important share in the combat.

The story is that after the first battle many of the good Russian ships broke past Togo's line and made for the

admiral's formidable force in shape to continue the pounding of the flying Russian forces.

Frightful Loss of Life.
What the losses sustained by the personnel total cannot be ascertained. It is believed, however, that the Russians have lost at least 2,000 killed, wounded and drowned. One of their cruisers, the Admiral Nakimoff, it is believed, was blown up and the 600 souls aboard were either killed or drowned.

The daring of the Japanese is shown by the fact that one of the Russian ships, the Sissoi Velly, it is believed, was boarded and captured, though it afterwards sunk.

Altogether, the battle must have been one of the most thrilling of any age. There does not appear to have been

lying between Japan and the Tashima Islands, and there he waited.

Leads Knockout Blow.
When the opportune moment came Togo struck, struck hard and successfully. The exact force which Togo had and the disposition he made of it are not yet definitely known. It is believed he had four battleships, eight armored cruisers, thirty torpedo boat destroyers, and about 100 torpedo boats, submarines, besides some protected cruisers.

About noon Saturday, far eastern time, which is twelve hours ahead of American time, Togo gave the order to attack. The maneuver he observed was described as that of a mace. His torpedo craft are thought to have dashed like a cloud of hornets at the Russian battle line. It was here that Rojestvensky is believed to have suffered

"TOGO HOLDS THE STRAITS."

How Rojestvensky's Great Fleet Was Practically Annihilated by Japan. Here is the story of the great sea fight in the straits of Korea between the Russian fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky and the Japanese under Togo.

When Rojestvensky began the fight he had eleven battleships. When, after a brave fight of thirty-six hours, his battered, crushed fleet turned to flight two of these monster ships were at the bottom of the Korean strait. Each ship was 13,516 tons and carried a crew of 740 men, so that with these two vessels alone 1,500 men went down.

Each of the three cruisers was heavily manned and carried about 500 men, which means a total of 3,000 men in the vessels, whose loss is specifically reported.

After dividing and routing his fleet a dozen times in the event of the pursuit of a policy of confusing the Japanese admiral, Rojestvensky collected his force off Saddle Islands—sixty miles southeast of Shanghai—on Tuesday, passed a day in coaling and refitting, and on Wednesday night displayed signals and headed northeast for the Korean straits, 480 miles away.

But, according to the naval intelligence bureau of Nagasaki, Togo had never been misled by the Russians' strategy. By scouts, by wireless and by a score of unnamed sources of information the Japanese admiral had kept in touch with the enemy and actually shadowed him from the moment of his departure from the Saddle Islands. More than that, Togo made his fight in the field spot of his own selection.

With Vladivostok as Rojestvensky's objective there were but two ways for him to reach that point: Either by the straighter, bolder course, through the Korean straits, or by the roundabout course outside Japan, up to the Tsugaru channel, 1,555 miles from Shanghai, ending with a quick dash across the Sea of Japan to Vladivostok. Had Rojestvensky sailed around by the Pacific he would have found Togo waiting for him somewhere about the Hakodate rendezvous. Rojestvensky chose the Korean strait route and found Togo waiting for him in the passage between the Tsu Island (Tashima) and the Japanese forts of Shinomaki.

For the clear setting of the scene of the tragedy it should be stated that the Korean strait from the Korean to the Japanese shore is 110 miles wide, but is divided into two channels by Tsu Island, the southern end of which is heavily fortified. On the Korean side lie Fusan and the great harbor of Masampo (Masampo) bay; on the Japanese side lie Shinomaki. Here at Fusan and on the northern extremity of Tsu Shima are wireless stations, ready to record pulsations from every direction. The Korean channel is about thirty miles wide; the Japanese channel is about eighty miles across. It was by the Japanese channel that Rojestvensky elected to pass.

Leaving his empty coilers at Shanghai, with dispatches orders to return to Europe, Rojestvensky formed his fighting ships in double line, his battleships on the starboard or right column and his cruisers and destroyers on the port or left side.

According to the reports that have reached Nagasaki, the course of the Russians was at first due for the channel on the Korean side of Tsu Shima. It showed that Rojestvensky knew that on that side lay clear water and a steady current, while on the other side—on the Japanese channel—the passage was blocked with islets, uncertain in tide and sowed with mines. Why the Russian swerved at the last moment—and all reports appear to show that he did—the Nagasaki correspondent does not know. It was a desperate choice.

The evening of Saturday, May 27, was closing in, when the Russian sea columns appeared north of Quelpau Island, and it was growing dark when a gun was fired from the Japanese flagship. Instantly the waps of the sea darted out toward the oncoming Russians.

Early in the engagement the Borodino was seen to settle, and soon after the Orel was sunk the repair ship Kamcharka, loaded with valuable machinery, going down from a torpedo rent. The Russians fought bravely, but the gunnery of the Japanese was deadly. When Sunday was closing the Russian armada was scattered and beaten and "Togo holds the straits," was the laconic statement sent out from Tokyo.

Thus, therefore, passes the last hope of the Russians for improving the situation of their armies on land by cutting off the supplies and reinforcements of the Japanese forces in Manchuria. Even a drawn sea battle would have given the Russians little chance of interfering with the Japanese transport; this sweeping defeat leaves Japan the opportunity to use a short sea transit for her troops, while Russia must still depend upon the long, slow and uncertain route over the Siberian railway.

In the interest of humanity the world is to be congratulated upon Togo's victory. A continuance of the war would be a blunder as well as a crime. It is hardly to be believed that even the most headstrong and reckless Russian in official life will fail to see the necessity for bringing hostilities to a close.

Eight men, composing the crew of the Danish bark Hertha, that went ashore off Lone Branch, were saved by the breeches buoy.

BODIES STREW SHORE

NEARLY 7,000 RUSSIANS PERISHED IN SEA BATTLE.

Rough Estimates of the Terrible Losses Suffered by the Czar's Fleet—Battle Was Supremely Terrible and the Big Victory Has Staggered Japan.

Rough estimates made of the Russian losses in the battle fought in the Sea of Japan, exclusive of nearly 4,000 prisoners, vary from 7,000 to 10,000. It is thought that the majority perished. Calculating the complements of the sunken and captured ships at upward of 10,000, this would leave 7,000 men unaccounted for. It is possible that the ships which escaped rescued some of the members of the crews of the less fortunate ships. Many bodies have been washed ashore on the islands and on the shores of the neighboring coasts near the scene of the battle.

Rear Admiral Voeikensam, who was commander of the battleship squadron of the Russian fleet, was killed the first day of the battle in the conning tower of his flagship, the battleship Oslabla, one of the vessels sunk by the Japanese.

Rear Admiral Voeikensam was appointed commander of the battleship squadron of the Russian fleet in July last and left Constantinople Aug. 25 with the other vessels commanded by Admiral Rojestvensky. It was Voeikensam's squadron, according to report, which fired on the British travelers in the North Sea, mistaking them for Japanese torpedo boats.

Admiral Togo's supplementary report makes the Russian defeat a staggering disaster, unequalled in naval history. Practically every fighting ship of a once splendid fleet was either sunk



"I beg to report, Your Majesty, that the Baltic fleet has arrived at Vladivostok."—Chicago Tribune.

or captured, representing a loss of tonnage exceeding 150,000 tons. The remaining units of the fleet, consisting largely of auxiliaries and transports, have been dispersed, some going to Vladivostok, others to the China coast. Admiral Rojestvensky, wounded, occupies a cot in a Japanese hospital, a prisoner of war. The serious wound of Admiral Rojestvensky, who was taken to Sasebo on a Japanese battleship, is a bruise on the forehead and a slight fracture of the skull. The nature of his internal injuries is not known.

Tokio was astounded and elated at the extent of Togo's triumph. Before the combat a partial victory with oper-



ENIGMA: VOEIKENSAM, ROJESTVENSKY.

tions around Vladivostok during the summer was generally expected. No one in Japan dreamed of the enemy's annihilation at the first meeting. Later reports indicate that the fighting was of the most desperate nature. On Saturday and Sunday there were persistent torpedo attacks following heavy gun fighting.

Admiral Rojestvensky appears to have been hopelessly outclassed in gunnery. It is reported that it was necessary for Admiral Rojestvensky to change his flagship five times during the battle. He finally took refuge on the torpedo-boat destroyer, where he was captured.

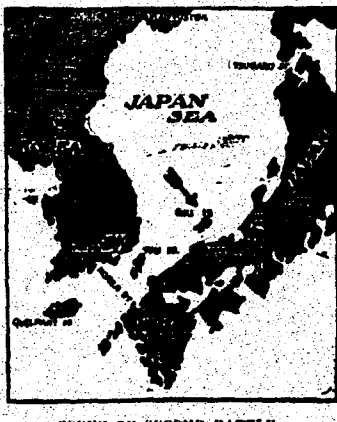
The Federal Cartridge Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with an authorized capital of \$2,000,000. The Hydrotherm Electrical Company was also incorporated there with a capital of \$1,000,000.

BATTLE SUPREMELY TERRIBLE

London Correspondent's Graphic Account of Sea Fight.

The Tokyo correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph sends an interesting description of the naval battle from a correspondent with the Japanese fleet, who describes the scene as supremely terrible, the guns of nearly fifty warships firing.

Togo's vessels, this correspondent says, maneuvered with perfect precision. For a time both belligerents gave shot for shot, but with a hostile squadron on each side and another ahead of him, Rojestvensky was practically defeated within a few hours and was caught in the trap which had been waiting for him since he



SCENE OF SECOND BATTLE.

left Madagascar. He displayed hesitation in his tactics and this resulted in the utter confusion of the Russian fleet. An infernal concentration of fire reached the zenith at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As the Russians advanced in the direction of Vladivostok a Japanese squadron was lying between them and their destination and the doomed Russians were battered on all sides. Between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon a cruiser of the



RUSSIAN BALTIC SQUADRON SHOWING THE BATTLESHIP BORODINO.

North. Here, when the Stars thought they saw escape in sight. It is said, Kamimura was in waiting, and a second battle was fought. This proved the doom of the Russians.

The Japanese sunk the Russian battleships Borodino and Sissoi Velly, and perhaps the battleship Orel, and badly damaged the battleship Kniez Souvaroff, flagship of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky. In addition to these ships the Japanese sank the Russian armored cruisers Dmitri Donskoi, Admiral Nakimoff and Vladimir Mo-

any hesitancy on the part of the Japanese. They rushed at their foe with the same fanatical bravery their troops have shown in Manchuria, and the Russians, while they fought bravely, from all accounts do not appear to have been able to get home in the same effective manner as their enemy.

Such terrific losses as Rojestvensky has suffered are not calculated to put heart into his men.

If he has lost the greatest part of that without inflicting a corresponding loss upon his enemy, then it is admitted that the command of the sea is lost to Russia, and Japan can continue to transport men and supplies to Manchuria without fear of interference by Russian men-of-war.

Story of the Battle.
When Vice Admiral Rojestvensky was at Saddle Islands, where he went through his last coaling operation, he directed the final maneuvers in the plan of campaign which he had adopted before he left St. Petersburg.

He sent five of his coilers and supply ships to Shanghai, there to await the result of the battle which he had determined to precipitate, and then ordered the remainder of his coilers and supply ships to pass out between the Luchui Islands and Formosa, well to the eastward of Japan, and to make Vladivostok through La Perouse or Tsugaru Straits.

With the remainder of his fleet well filled with coal, his guns loaded, and his men on duty beside their weapons, he began the dangerous task of forcing the straits of Korea, which he had been informed Admiral Togo was holding.

Admiral Togo appears to have been quietly spinning his web for the Russian fleet. With a foresight that cannot be too highly praised he gathered his fleet at the one point which was the destination of his enemy. He did not waste any of his armored strength in scouting or in attempting to cut off auxiliaries of the Russian force when these auxiliaries had no fighting value. He had under his command at the scene of action the entire navy of Japan. He distributed his ships across that portion of the straits of Korea

of the loss of his battleships and cruisers.

The Borodino, one of the finest of his first-class battleships, and the Sissoi Velly, a second class battleship of 20,000 tons, were the first victims. The Borodino was under the command of



VICE ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY.

Captain Serebrynikoff, an officer who commanded the armored cruiser Iturik, which was sunk by the squadron of Admiral Kamimura last August in the sea of Japan.

The Velly is supposed to have had aboard either Rear Admiral Foelkersham or Rear Admiral Nebogatoff, so that this must have been a serious blow to the second Russian division and probably disorganized it.

An official telegram from Tokyo to Washington states that Admiral Togo reports to his government that the total losses sustained by the Russian fleet Saturday and Sunday were: Two battleships, one coast defense armor-clad, five cruisers, two special service ships and three destroyers—all sunk. In addition, there were captured armor-clad, two coast defense armor-clad, one special service ship, one destroyer and over 2,000 prisoners. Admiral Togo adds that the Japanese squadron was undamaged.



ADMIRAL TOGO.

zomakh, and a number of torpedo boat destroyers.

The damage Togo has sustained is not known. The Japanese have not permitted any information concerning their losses to leak out, nor have they communicated it to any of the diplomatic representatives of foreign powers in Tokyo. All they admit is that they have suffered heavily, but they still have a suf-

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1903.

CRISIS IN MOROCCO.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS AGAIN IN CRITICAL POSITION.

Sultan Refuses to Accept French Proposals and Fresh Complications May Follow—Action Is Regarded as Rebuttal to Great Britain—Latest News.

The situation over Morocco is viewed with no little concern in diplomatic circles in London. Indirectly the Sultan's refusal to accept the French proposals is regarded as a rebuttal to Great Britain, but it is understood that rather than risk further complications France will be likely to join the other powers in a conference at Fez, and Great Britain will follow suit. Should France decline to enter the conference, Great Britain likewise will decline, in which event serious difficulties may ensue. Kaid Sir Haryus, formerly of the British army and recently retired from the command of the Sultan's bodyguard, has arrived in England. In an interview he said the Sultan was quite willing to receive assistance from other powers in securing reforms and in the rebuilding of Morocco, but he would continue to decline to give any one power a monopoly of the direction of these reforms.

FIGHTING FOR PENNANTS.

Standing of the Clubs in Prominent Base Ball Leagues.
Standing of the National League:
W. L. W. L.
New York... 33 10 Chicago... 21 24
Pittsburgh... 20 18 St. Louis... 18 24
Philadelphia... 22 17 Boston... 16 26
Cincinnati... 20 22 Brooklyn... 15 30

Standing of the American League:
W. L. W. L.
Cleveland... 22 12 Boston... 19 24
Philadelphia... 22 15 St. Louis... 17 24
Chicago... 22 16 Washington... 16 23
Detroit... 20 19 New York... 15 23

Standing of the American Association:
W. L. W. L.
Columbus... 23 13 Indianapolis... 17 20
Milwaukee... 27 13 Kansas City... 10 23
Minneapolis... 22 18 Louisville... 13 20
St. Paul... 21 20 Toledo... 13 27

Standing of the Western League:
W. L. W. L.
St. Louis... 24 8 Omaha... 17 16
Denver... 10 15 St. Joseph... 11 21
Des Moines... 17 15 Colo. Springs... 10 23

FATAL STORM IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Minnesota Cities Swept by Storm that Created Great Havoc.
A fatal storm swept over Minneapolis at 1:40 o'clock Saturday. During the few minutes that it raged, Ellsworth Cann, 8 years old, was struck by lightning and killed. Several houses were wrecked, telephone and telegraph wires were leveled, a score of people narrowly escaped serious injury by lightning and many signs were blown down. St. Paul was visited by the storm ten minutes later. It raged there with even more violence than it did in Minneapolis. Trees were blown down and sidewalks were uprooted. In St. Paul the wind reached a velocity of sixty-five miles an hour, the highest since the cyclone in August, 1904, and nearly two inches of rain fell inside of six minutes.

Know Man Who Threw Bomb.

The Paris police, who are keeping up their investigation of the plot to assassinate King Alfonso, are now convinced that the Spanish anarchist, Ferrass, was the perpetrator of the outrage. The search for Ferrass is being pursued with all the vigor the officers can put into the hunt.

Circus Girl Falls Sixty Feet.

Miss Mary Rhodes of Mayville, Ky., with the John Robinson circus, received serious injuries while doing her aerial act at Cortland, N. Y. By the breaking of a too strap she shot head first sixty feet through the air into the reserved seats, landing on her head and shoulders.

Chicago Labor Leaders Indicted.

The grand jury in Chicago returned twenty indictments against labor leaders, the majority charging conspiracy, but the identity of five of the persons accused was withheld by the court.

Fixes Liability of Autoists.

The Supreme Court of Indiana in its first automobile decision, held that drivers of machines may be liable for damages for accidents caused by frightened horses.

Boat Sinks Sixteen Drown.

The steamer H. M. Carter, it is reported, ran into the pier of the railroad bridge across Red river at Alexandria, La., and sank. Sixteen lives were lost.

Earthquake Ruins Houses.

There was an earthquake Thursday throughout Montenegro. A number of houses collapsed and one person was killed and several injured.

Two Theaters Are Burned.

The Avenue Theater and Grand Opera House in Pittsburgh were burned Friday, an audience escaping from the latter in safety.

Fleeing Vessel Strikes Reef.

The Russian cruiser Iskra, in flight from Togo, struck a reef on the coast of Siberia and was blown up by her own crew.

Milwaukee Loses Exposition Building.

The Milwaukee exposition building was destroyed by fire, and 1,500 persons who were in the structure when the flames were discovered escaped. Loss \$200,000.

"I Want to Be an Angel."

Grieving over the death of her mother, two months ago, Ella Bodkin, 14 years old, attempted suicide by drinking carbolic acid, in view of many passers-by in Philadelphia. When she reached the girl's side she pleaded to be permitted to die.

Trainmen Burn to Death.

Pennsylvania passenger train 25, from St. Louis, struck an oil wagon at Mill-wright Junction, Ohio. As the oil tank burst the engine fire ignited the oil and Engineer Edward Gimby and Fireman Charles Pryor of Columbus were burned to death.

C. W. Post Party's Successor.

C. W. Post, chairman of the Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Mich., was elected president of the National Cereals' Industrial Association to succeed D. M. Parry at a meeting of the executive committee of the organization at the Auditorium Annex in Chicago.

ROBBERS TAKE SAVINGS.

Thugs Burn Victim and Force Him to Reveal Hiding Place of Money.

John T. Blackwood, a farmer living four miles southeast of Erie, Pa., was robbed of \$700 shortly after 12 o'clock the other night by three men, who burst in the front door of his home and gagged and tortured him. After a futile search of the house for money they knew to be hidden there the robbers maltreated the farmer, kicking out his teeth and pounding every part of his body until he lay on the floor in agony. Then they burned his legs and feet with pieces of lighted paper in the hope that he would divulge the hiding place of his wealth. His feet were roasted to a blister, the gag forced further into his mouth and the hands on his hands and legs tightened until the blood flowed. When he was able to utter a faint cry the robbers turned on him and gave up his secret, pointing to a pile of ashes under which he had hidden his savings.

FACES BURGLAR AND IS SLAIN.

Woman with Pitchfork Seeks Robber and Is Killed to Death.

Mrs. Francis Werts was murdered by an unknown burglar, who escaped. Mrs. Werts lived with her husband and 10-year-old grandchild, Eva, seven miles from Newark, Ohio. Mrs. Werts had gone to the home of a neighbor. About midnight Mrs. Werts heard a noise on the lower floor. Picking up a pitchfork, she went downstairs, accompanied by her grandchild. As she opened the door a tall man struck her with a heavy club and then she was repeatedly struck on the head. The grandchild rushed screaming from the house to a neighbor's, and when help reached the house the woman was dead and the murderer had fled.

TENSION IS GREAT IN NORWAY.

War with Sweden Unlikely, but Country Is Well Prepared.

A Christiania, Norway, dispatch says: All party feeling has been obliterated in the face of the crisis between Norway and Sweden, and the whole country is of one mind, but the people and the newspapers preserve a sober and unprovocative temper, and there is a complete absence of any hostile feeling. At the same time Norway's defenses are said to be in a far better state than they were during the crisis of 1855. The fact that Gen. Krohn, commanding the Trondhem district, accompanies the crown prince to Berlin is regarded as showing that on neither side of the frontier is war considered probable.

BOILER SHOT UPWARD 400 FEET.

Two Men Badly Injured in a Remarkable Explosion at Harrison, Mich.

The boiler in the Barron, Wis., heading and starting mill exploded at 7:30 Tuesday night, badly injuring Walter Stowell and Oscar Patterson. It is thought both will recover. The boiler went straight up about 400 feet and completely wrecked the engine room. Patterson was found in the debris over 100 feet from the mill. Stowell crawled out of the wreckage. Both were not ten feet away when the boiler exploded.

Storm Strikes Upper Sandusky.

The Forest Hotel in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, the Rowland school house and six residences were almost demolished. Scores of barns were razed and thousands of trees uprooted, one falling over the track of the Hocking Valley as a passenger train was passing, causing much damage to the coaches.

Canadians and Americans Clash.

A Canadian log-driving contractor blew up with dynamite a sheer bank belonging to Americans on the River St. John, near Van Buren, Me., and passed up the river with his boats. At the next boom he was met by an armed party of Americans and a fight ensued. The contractor said he was acting under orders to clear the river of obstructions to navigation.

Atlantic Wins the Race.

The American three-masted schooner yacht, Atlantic, captained by Wilson Harshall, under command of Captain Harshall, lowered all records for transatlantic sailing yachts and won the race for the Kaiser's cup. It crossed the winning line at 9:10 p. m. on Sunday, having made the trip in 12 days, 4 hours, 1 minute.

Fatal Explosion in a Hotel.

One dead, five injured, several hundred patrons thrown into great excitement and an entire establishment in darkness was the result of the explosion of a large steam pipe in the basement of the Manhattan Hotel in New York. The dead man was James Duran, a coal passer, 40 years old. He was scalded to death.

President Frees Banker.

The President has commuted to expire immediately the five-year penitentiary sentence of S. J. Spotts, cashier of the First National Bank of Petty, Texas, who in 1904 pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling the funds of the bank. Spotts has served over one year and has made complete restitution to the bank.

Togo Reports on Battle.

Admiral Togo, in an official report, summed up his great victory, saying Rojestyensky is a prisoner and the Baltic fleet is practically wiped out, twenty-two ships having been sunk or captured. No Japanese ship was seriously damaged, he says.

Extra Session In November.

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Insurance in Argentina.

It is reported that a revolutionary movement has been started in the province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina, and that the governor of the province has been made a prisoner by the insurgents.

Nations Will Deal Direct.

Correspondents say an international peace court is opposed by both Russia and Japan and negotiations must be direct. Tokio is expected to demand a large indemnity.

Franchise Tax Law Upheld.

The United States Supreme Court upholds the validity of the New York State franchise tax law, under which \$24,000,000 is due Greater New York from public service corporations for back taxes.

Official in Charge of St. Louis Bank.

The Missouri Secretary of State took charge of the People's United States Bank of St. Louis when the Postoffice Department recommended that a fraud order be issued against the concern.

Russian National Assembly Called.

The Czar has signed a call for a national assembly to decide on a peace or war. St. Petersburg says rumors of the Emperor's suicide or assassination have been heard and denied.

Jury Acquits Life Prisoner Men.

The trial of J. H. Stone, C. C. Cantard, Charles W. Russ and James Russ of the Nonpareil cork works of Camden, N. J., on a charge of conspiracy ended with the acquittal of all four defendants. The defense contended that the iron placed in life preservers did no harm and that the government test of buoyancy was complied with.

PLAN WAR AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

International Conference Looking to Suppression of Anarchism.

Following the attempted assassination in Paris of President Loubet of France and King Alfonso of Spain, it is announced that the United States government is ready to participate in an international conference dealing with the question of the suppression of anarchists. Russia long has wanted an international agreement for dealing with anarchists and some years ago proposed a conference. But the United States at that time did not have upon its statute books any laws which would enable it to enforce any conclusions a conference might reach and it was problematical whether the Senate would ratify a treaty prescribing penalties upon persons upholding anarchistic principles. There is already a system of exchange of information between the police of Europe and the United States which results in a more or less close surveillance of anarchists, but that it is not adequate is shown by the ease with which the plot was formed to kill the President of France and the King of Spain.

BOY'S VISIONS STIR COUNTY.

Hundreds Gather at His Bedside to Hear His Strange Experiences.

The strange actions of 15-year-old Chauncey Boyer, son of John Boyer, a wealthy farmer near Lindsey, Ohio, continue to excite and arouse the greatest interest in the northwestern portion of the country. At the Boyer home, several hundred persons, some of them coming a distance of many miles, assembled at the young man's interesting prayer and religious meetings, listening to his wonderful exhortations. During the last week hundreds have visited young Boyer, listening to the strange things he relates, and as a result not a few have been converted. He claims to be in constant divine contact and tells of visions of God and the angels.

SERBIA IS AFTER TURKEY.

Will Recall Minister Unless Satisfaction Is Given.

Serbia has notified Turkey that she will recall her minister from Constantinople unless satisfaction is given for the recent violation of the Serbian consulate at Monastir, Macedonia. It appears that the local police searched the consulate and seized certain papers. Serbia demands the dismissal and punishment of the chief of police, and asks that an official visit be paid to the consulate by the Governor of Monastir, with an expression of regret on the part of the government for the occurrence.

Equitable Directors Make Demands.

James W. Alexander is to be shorn of power and supplanted by the chairman of the board of directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. James Hazen Hyde was requested to sell his stock inside of three months; the Frick committee report was rejected by the directors, and Frick, Bliss and Harriman resigned.

Chicagoans in a Mystery.

When the bodies of Albert Bergman of Chicago and his cousin, Josephine Tauber, drowned Tuesday night, were taken from Central Park lake in New York, a couple of wounds were found on the man and the girl appeared to have had a struggle. The police are working on the theory that the couple were victims of foul play.

Interstate Paper Company Dissolves.

The Interstate Paper Company, comprising book paper mills of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, which for years has been conducted along lines similar to the General Paper Company, which the federal government is now investigating, was dissolved at a meeting of the members held in Chicago.

Urges Russia to Seek Peace.

President Roosevelt, in a talk with Ambassador Cassini, urged Russia as a friend to bring the war to an end, and offered his good offices in case the Czar decides to seek peace. An answer from St. Petersburg is not expected for several days.

Cost of Living Is Too Great.

Eight former employees of the Panama canal commission, who arrived in New York the other day on the steamer Orizaba from Colon, said they resigned their positions on the Isthmus because of the high cost of living and the health conditions there.

Awful Death for Fugitive.

Running from a policeman to escape arrest for trespassing, Anton Kovcevic, a foreigner, fell into one of the soaking pits of the South Sharon, Pa., works of the Carnegie Steel Company, which was filled with tons of molten iron and cinders. He was literally roasted to death.

Kills a Count in a Duel.

Count Stefan Kegedlich was killed in Budapest by Karl Henck of the people's party in a duel fought with swords. The meeting was the outcome of a heated dispute in the chamber of deputies. Kegedlich, who was wounded in the region of the heart, died almost immediately.

Equitable Life Investigation.

The Frick committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society recommended the entire reorganization of the society, the dismissal of Alexander, Hyde and Tarbell and the discontinuance of "deferred dividend" policy.

Foreign Consuls Sue for Deaths.

Acting for decedents who were killed in an explosion at the Letter mine, Zeligler, Ill., April 3, the Austrian, Russian and Italian consuls in Chicago have begun suit for \$150,000 against Joseph Letter.

Snag Berth for Cabinet Officer.

Paul Morton, when he retires within a few weeks from the office of Secretary of the Navy, will become president of the New York subway system at a salary of \$50,000 a year.

Lorenz Turns State's Evidence.

Dr. G. W. Lorenz turned State's evidence against Michael J. McGee and disclosed conspiracy to rob the government through postal contracts.

Roosevelt Opens Exposition.

President Roosevelt pushed a key at Washington that started the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., 3,000 miles away.

Son of Bank Cashier a Suicide.

John Head, son of Mahlon Head, a bank cashier of Jefferson, Iowa, has been found dead in Portland, Oregon, having taken morphine with suicidal intent.

Bonaparte Will Succeed Morton.

Charles J. Bonaparte has been named to succeed Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy on the latter's retirement at the end of this month.

Death of Spanish Statesman.

Francisco Bileira, former premier of Spain, died at his home in Madrid.

PORTLAND FAIR OPEN.

GREAT EVENT FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST.

President Touches Key at Washington, Starting Machinery of Exposition—Fairbanks Makes Address—Great Crowds Throng the Grounds.

The Lewis and Clark centennial exposition at Portland, Ore., was formally opened at noon Thursday, when President Roosevelt touched the golden telegraph key in the east room of the White House at Washington, which flashed the signal across the continent, setting the machinery of the fair in operation. Vice President Fairbanks, representing the President, delivered an address. President A. W. Goode of the exposition and others also spoke.

One hundred years ago the trail to "old Oregon" was blazed by Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, who, commissioned by President Jefferson, explored the great Oregon country. Thursday the President of the United States at a distance, and his personal representative, Charles W. Fairbanks, and representatives of the State and of the House of Repre-

sentatives of the national Congress, of the army and the navy, together with the governors and their staffs, of the States of California, Idaho, Washington and Oregon, and multitudes of people from far and near, took part in the celebration.

The exposition gates were thrown open to the public early in the day and

many thousands of eager sightseers were thronging the grounds within a short time. Nearly every part of the country was represented by the various delegations. Prominent among the visitors were the members of the Congressional delegation.

Great Parade Is Feature.

The feature of the morning was a great parade, comprising United States regulars and a force of Jackies and marines, and including various bodies of State troops and civic societies and citizens. This procession was led by carriages containing Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, the visiting governors, the Congressional delegation and other visiting dignitaries and the exposition officials.

Vice President Fairbanks was escorted to the grounds from the residence of President Goode of the exposition, by a mounted band and a body of the Fourth cavalry.

Elaborate displays in attractive buildings held the attention of the thousands of opening day visitors. The European exhibits building, which is separated from the agriculture palace by the Sunken Gardens of Columbia Court, helps to make the plaza pleasing to the eye. In the center is a huge tower, which contains a roof garden, where visitors have luncheon while gazing at the throng in the building, hundreds of feet below.

The exhibits represent every country in Europe and embrace art, science and industry. The oriental exhibits building attracted probably the largest crowd. Japan has a fine display, and China, India, the East Indies, Ceylon and others are competing. The building is of classical design, with 40,000 feet of floor space.

The government has five buildings, grouped in a peninsula extending into Guild's Lake. These house the fisheries, territorial and irrigation, war, navy, mint, and a dozen other exhibits.

The Transportation Building, "a big thing for the coast," has among its exhibits the first locomotive used in Oregon, an engine thirteen feet long and seven wide.

The Manufacturers' Building, which also houses the liberal arts and varied industries exhibits, has 90,000 square feet of space and holds the displays of hundreds of the leading manufacturers of the country. A working stove factory, cloth factory, knife shop, and other "moving" exhibits are in the list.

Festival Hall, 300x125 feet, has a stage to accommodate 500 persons, and will be the meeting place for conventions, musical festivals, and other occasions.

The Administration Buildings are two structures connected with a colonnade, on which is inscribed "Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way." An entrance is at this colonnade. The Agriculture Building, the largest on the grounds, is 400x210 feet. The wonderful fruit of the coast States is there in abundance, amazing eastern visitors.

Never before in the history of the State has there been such activity on the part of buyers for eastern houses. In deed, the buying of wool on the animals backs will have the effect of doing away with the wool markets this year.

Montana being one of the latest of wool States, the shepherds come from both East and South California, Utah and New York predominating. Once shepherds make splendid wages while the season lasts, some of them as much as \$12 and \$15 a day. The rapidly with which a sheep is separated from its wool the fleece laid and cast aside by experts is wonderful to behold.

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FARM-GARDEN

One good lamb is better than poor twins.

Lack of grub in the stomach causes more losses than grub in the head.

While it takes time to breed up a swine herd, it is a sure way to accomplish a good one.

Breed the sows just as long as breeding them is profitable. It is unwise to slaughter a good brood sow.

It is said that there are fully 50,000,000 less sheep in the British empire than there were ten years ago.

A thrifty calf and a healthy boy are very much alike in some respects. Both are chock full of mischief and always hungry.

Men cannot farm high-priced land on horseback. Neither can they always afford to sit on the fence and watch the calf do the milking.

When a lot of fowls become rumpy and diseased, it is of far more importance to remove the cause than to doctor your stock. Damp, exposed houses, with foul wet surroundings, are highly prejudicial.

Nearly all successful poultry farmers started in a small way and improved gradually from year to year as they acquired experience. They should be located near a live city, where there is a steady demand for poultry products and in easy reach for transportation purposes.

The most densely crowded hen population on record appears to be at Petaluma, Cal., where the published figures show over one million fowls, mostly of the white Leghorn breed, and kept for egg production, which industry is said to bring in an average of about 3,500 per day to the farmers of the town.

After an exhibit of corn at the Iowa Agricultural College, the premium ears were put up at auction. The car of corn that won first prize sold for \$11; 100 ears that won a \$2,000 premium sold for an aggregate of \$102. One breeder that had forty ears of corn on exhibition bid them back at \$35; another man paid \$13 for ten ears, while another ten ears sold for \$12. One collection of twenty ears brought \$24. The third best single ear was sold to the man that exhibited it for \$250. The grain will be used for seed purposes.

The making of foreign cheeses in America has greatly developed during the last few years. When a man goes to the market and asks for a cheese with a foreign name there is no certainty that he will get a cheese that is made on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. In the main these cheeses are as good as those made in the place from which they are expected to come. The processes are not, however, identical. Thus, at a Wisconsin convention attended by Major Alvord about a year ago, a man in the audience declared that a certain brand of cheese with a foreign name was exactly the same, whether made in Wisconsin or in Europe. Major Alvord declared that this could not be, because the cheese made in Wisconsin was made out of the milk of cows, while that made in Europe was made from the milk of goats. Said he, "If you are making that kind of cheese, show me the goats."

Don't Forget the Shade.

If trees, bushes or vines can be provided for shade they are better than anything else, but a few boards placed with one end against a building or fence so that the poultry can get in their shade are much better than no shade at all, and this applies to native fowls as well as to chickens. If there are no trees on the range or no way in which foliage shade can be provided, place a few boxes around the range so that the fowls and chicks can get in them or stand in their shade. Then see that they have plenty of fresh, clean water during the day, and with the shade they will be happy.

Uses for Moss Litter and Peat.

The results of analyses and valuations of 111 samples of fertilizers examined under the provisions of the Dominion fertilizer act, 1900, and representing the fertilizers offered for sale in Canada in 1904, are reported in a recent bulletin, with general notes upon such subjects as care of nitrogen, treatment of barnyard manure, acquisition of nitrogen, utilization of sewage and moss manure. Analyses (water, ash and nitrogen) of twenty-four samples of moss litter and peat are included. The value of this material as an absorbent and deodorizer for use in privies is pointed out, and it is claimed that "moss litter might be applied with great advantage in public urinals." When a sample of it was super-saturated with urine and artificially dried, and this process repeated several times, no offensive odors were developed, and the product was found on analysis to contain 12.41 per cent of nitrogen, which is equal to a valuation of \$22.20 per ton.—American Cultivator.

A New Poultry Competitor.

Hungary exports turkeys, geese, ducks and hens to England, where they now compete more successfully than formerly with American poultry. The poultry culture of Hungary is said to pay ten times as much to farmers as any other branch of agriculture. Beef is dear and pork has gone up in price, while thousands of people are making money in the export of eggs alone, and sales of poultry find a good domestic, if not also a foreign, market. The secretary of the Hungarian National Poultry Association declares that his country will yet export more poultry than grain. Hungary is already a large producer of Indian corn, and

even in America it is found that the poultry business tends to increase most rapidly in the corn belt. Cheap corn, a moderate climate and poultry raising seem to be a natural combination.—American Cultivator.

The Separator on the Farm.

Among the advantages of separating the milk upon the farm I will mention: First, that there is no time milk will separate by the use of a machine more easily or more completely than when fresh and warm; says a Connecticut farmer in Rural New Yorker. Second, we have the skim milk fresh and warm for our calves. Third, there is no little time for terms to multiply that danger from bowel trouble is averted. We have not lost a calf from scours for several years, although all are Jerseys and claimed by some to be delicate. Fourth, our cream is sold, tested and paid for upon the basis of its butter fat. We are paid for just what we furnish.

Testing Cattle Feeds.

The changes made in the feeding-stuff law by the New York State Legislature of 1904 are noted in a recent bulletin by Prof. Jordan and Fuller, and a report given of the analyses of 203 samples, representing 203 brands of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, old and new process, dried distillers' grains, brewers' grains, malt sprouts, gluten meal and feed, germ oil, germinole, hominy feed, wheat bran and middlings, oats and oat byproducts, compounded feeds, including cereal breakfast food byproducts, proprietary feeds and similar goods, barley feed and meal, beet pulp, mixed poultry rations, scratching food, poultry bone, meat meal, beef scrap, blood meal and similar products. At least fifty-two of the samples showed a larger deficit of protein than was regarded by the author as reasonable. Eighteen of these samples deficient in protein were compounded and proprietary feeds, nine linseed meal, and the remainder cottonseed meal, dried distillers' grains, gluten feed, hominy feed, and poultry feeds in about equal proportion. One of the samples of cottonseed meal was evidently cottonseed meal mixed with ground hulls.—New England Homestead.

Late Hatched Chicks.

While every poultryman knows well the advantages of the early-hatched chicks, especially as layers for fall and winter eggs, the late-hatched bird is not to be ignored, especially on the farm, where there is a liberal range on which the chicks may roam and gather strength and frame. Oftentimes the late-hatched chick, well cared for, will make a growth which will enable her to overtake the earlier-hatched bird and be quite as good and as early a layer in the fall as the older sister. With late-hatched chicks the house must be persistently fought, for the warm weather brings out the insect in force. The large gray louse is the one which makes the trouble, but by close watching and treatment it may be destroyed.

There is nothing better than sulphur for this purpose, and it is applied best by catching the chick and taking a little sulphur in the fingers, sprinkling it through the feathers, especially about the neck and head, but being careful not to get the sulphur in the eyes of the chick. Do the work thoroughly, for the sulphur must come in direct contact with the louse to destroy it. Keep up this treatment, and the chicks will readily be raised. Give them the range as soon as they are large enough, and see that they also have enough grain food at the house to keep them growing steadily and enable them to take on muscle.—Indianapolis News.

Seed Corn in the Ear.

A circular letter sent out from the Ottawa, Canada, Station, says: The cost of the small quantity of seed corn that is required to plant an acre, in comparison with the cost for labor in cultivating and handling and the ultimate value per acre of a good crop, would seem to make it clear that the best available seed of the most satisfactory type and variety should be obtained at any reasonable cost. It would be much better for Canadian farmers if they were able to obtain their supplies of seed corn in the ear; they would then have a fair idea of what they were getting. While in the ear, the danger of injury to the vitality of the seed from damp and its after effects is reduced to a minimum. Corn that is shelled by a machine and left in sacks for six weeks or more will seldom germinate more than 75 per cent, unless the conditions for storage have been exceptionally good. The average vitality of seed corn, tested in the seed laboratory last year, were, for corn received in the ear, 95 per cent, and for shelled corn 88 per cent. It is much to be recommended, then, that wherever possible, farmers obtain their supplies of seed corn in the ear only. To meet the demand for seed corn in this condition growers would do well to adopt the style of shipping crates that is used for this purpose in the States of Iowa and Illinois. This crate is two feet nine inches long, one foot wide and one foot deep, and is made of half-inch lumber three inches in width. Its capacity is one bushel, or between one hundred and one hundred and twenty ears. If the corn can be planted in hills, this crate will hold sufficient seed for five acres. While it is true that there may be some additional cost for freight, on account of the weight of the cob and of the crate, and that extra work is required in shelling the corn, these become insignificant when the difference in value between an acre of good seed corn and an acre of unsatisfactory corn is considered.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

New Buffalo Tragedy Looks Like Double Suicide.—Lack of a Benton Harbor Painter—Boys Experiment with Tie on Car Tracks.

The village of New Buffalo is shrouded in sorrow as a result of a tragedy in which the lives of Mr. and Mrs. George Young, aged 21 and 18 years, respectively, bride and groom of less than a year, were snuffed out in the Gullen river. The double drowning, as near as is known, occurred shortly after 6 o'clock Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Young had gone to the river in the morning.

The last one of them was at a point about a mile up the river. At that time they were in a small skiff and were rowing up stream. As night came on they did not return home and a searching party went out to make an investigation. Grappling hooks were used and the river bottom was dragged in that vicinity, and after a few hours' search the body of Mrs. Young was found. Search for Mr. Young's body was continued throughout the entire night, but not until 10:30 o'clock the following morning was it recovered. The belief is that the young people committed suicide by mutual agreement, as the river where the bodies were found was not over four feet deep.

Boon for Workman in Legacy.

Louis Thomas, a painter, who for twenty years has struggled hard to support a family of ten children, has been informed that there is held in his credit in a New York bank \$75,000 as a legacy from his grandfather, which has been accumulating interest for twelve years. When a young man Thomas left his home in the East for the Black Hills in quest of gold. He failed and concealed his whereabouts from his parents, who died thinking he had been killed by Indians. His only sister, however, kept up the search for him and kept his inheritance intact. By chance the sister learned through a friend in Chicago that Thomas lived in Benton Harbor.

Put Tie on Track.

Their desire to see a rapid railway car stop was the motive which impelled a bunch of Clay township boys to place a tie across the track in front of an approaching car, according to a confession made by the boys in the Circuit Court at Port Huron. The incident happened near Pearl Beach and only a quick stop of the motorman prevented a possible catastrophe. Arthur Butler, Geo. Solgat and Ernest Nichols were fined \$25 for the part they took in the escapade. William Marks and Charles Basse, who were also arrested in connection with the affair, were released, their having advised against the work.

See Canal Celebration.

Aug. 2 and 3 are the dates fixed for the semi-centennial celebration of the opening of the Soo ship canal by the commission appointed by Gov. Warner. Peter White of Marquette was elected president of the commission and Charles Moore of Detroit, secretary and treasurer. The first day of the celebration will be given over to sports and the second to speaking and the dedication of a monument to be erected.

Forest Fires Near Gaylord.

Forest fires started at the Wyllie Bull Lumber Co. camps on the Hinckwood branch of the Michigan Central and continued with unabated fury for nearly thirty-six hours. The loss will be considerable.

Brief State Happenings.

Warland Burton lost a foot and was otherwise injured while trying to jump a train at Channing.

Fire at Big Bay destroyed the Big Bay Lumber Co.'s barns and twenty-three houses. Origin of the blaze is unknown. Loss \$12,000.

Mrs. Katherine Magdon, a widow, of 73 years, was killed by being run over with several cars of a gravel train which was backing into the pit at Milford.

John M. Braun, a prominent farmer of Superior, was found dead in his bed by his son. He had been paralyzed for two years and had been unable to speak since last September.

The first case of a death from spinal meningitis was that of Miss Belle Bryant, a 10-year-old Vernon girl. Miss Bryant was a popular school girl, and had been sick with the disease but four days.

A band of Houghton boys who called themselves the James brothers, who carried weapons and figured in a number of escapades, has been arrested, charged with breaking into Hancock's store, stealing tobacco, cigars and weapons amounting to \$40.

Henry Sampson, at one time a New York hotel keeper, but who had spent several years in business in Houghton county, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His schedule of assets consists of \$1,515 of book accounts. The unsecured debts amount to \$7,120.

Fire which started in the Northwestern Copperage and Lumber Company's mill, twenty miles north of Escanaba, threatened over 1,000,000 feet of timber. The fire was extinguished by the aid of the fire department. The fire was extinguished with a loss estimated at \$3,000.

In Battle Creek Kyle Shortwell, a 14-year-old boy, climbed a telephone pole to secure his bath, which had become lodged at the top of the pole. He took hold of a live wire and fell. His foot caught in another wire and he hung suspended, head down, for some time until rescued. He received a very severe shock, and both hands were badly burned. It is thought, however, that he will recover.

Mrs. L. C. Calhoun, who resides near Alma, is the possessor of a very odd piece of money, a \$7 bill. In appearance it is nearly square and of a heavy brownish paper.

Grant Johnson of Channing shot himself through the head with a small rifle in his hand. He had been drinking for some time and this was the only apparent cause for his rash act.

Within a few feet of two companions, two frightened men, one, Randolph Barth, aged 8 years, fell from a breakwater at Escanaba into the Ford river while fishing and was drowned.

The last outstanding bond issued by the State in aid of the Spanish-American war was paid and retired when a bond for \$100,000 was presented by a New York bank, which the State has been using for some time with out interest. The bonds were called in about a year ago.

The coroner's jury in the case of John, 10-year-old son of Arthur Bush, who was shot and killed by Grace Smith, the 12-year-old daughter of Alvin Smith, while playing with a twenty-caliber rifle, was that the little Smith girl was negligent in coming to the copper company and was married last June to Miss Lebranch.

Year at steel bridge will be placed across the Detroit river, Marquette.

The contract for the erection of the Carnegie library building at Howell has been let to Charles Bauer & Co. of Ann Arbor.

Constantine has a cement block factory, which is now turning out the blocks for a number of new buildings now going up in the village.

Mrs. Godfrey Lewis of Lima, a woman about 60 years old, was instantly killed by an electric car on the D. Y. A. & J. near her home.

Making a noise from his necktie and his shoe laces, Alexander Johnson, a Swedish insane patient in the county jail at Newberry, committed suicide by hanging.

A creamery company has been organized at Valparaiso to manufacture butter and other dairy products. The capital of \$5,000 has all been paid in in cash.

The Cogswell Wheel and Hub Co., now located at Lakeside, may move to Greenville if the business men of the latter place meet the proposition made by the company.

The great increase in the value of natural timber in this State was exemplified in a very forcible manner in Union City when Curtis Morrill sold thirty-seven fine black walnut trees on his farm for the sum of \$3,000 cash.

Paul Scott, a business man of Carleton, had a narrow escape. He was driving on West Bay street, Owosso, and was about to cross the Grand Trunk tracks when an express passed by, coming so close to his horse that although Mr. Scott whirled about, the horse was struck by the engine in the head.

An angel and helpless pair of Hollanders, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Tichland of Kalamazoo, are to be taken to the county poor house, where they will be kept in-law refuse to support them. They were wealthy when they lived in the Netherlands, but they emigrated to America thirty-six years ago to be near their relatives, and were both crippled. Their money is now all gone, and the home which they decided to their son ten years ago is now no place for them.

While going to lock up the prisoners for the night the under sheriff in Charlotte discovered that two had saved their way to liberty and had about an hour's start. He called on H. C. Leonard, alias Sam Smith, waiting to plead guilty to larceny, a man with a bad prison record in several States, and John Garrison, charged with carrying concealed weapons. Three other prisoners in the jail evidently made no attempt to escape, as they claim to know nothing of the affair.

Loren Dripton, aged 24 and the son of a prominent farmer, committed suicide last night by taking strychnine. It is said that the young man had an altercation with his stepmother concerning the use of a buggy. He died in great agony two hours later. The young man was married about eight months ago, but it is said that since returning from the Philippines about two years ago, where he served in the army, his mind has been somewhat unbalanced.

James S. Stout of Clarkburg, W. Va., was married in Detroit secretly to Mary Mann of Mount Clemens after he had been rejected one hour before by Agnes Latonso of the same city. Stout and Miss Latonso had been engaged for some time, but when they appealed to the priest he made inquiries in Clarkburg which are alleged to have resulted in finding that Stout had already been married. Miss Latonso then refused to wed and within a few minutes Stout was proposed to Miss Mann, who was accepted and an hour later married in Detroit.

Two more surprised young men would be hard to find than Chasney Page and Harry Avery when they were placed under arrest in Adrian for deserting from the United States navy. The many friends of the young men were also as greatly surprised, for they had made their home in the city for a year and a half and nothing of the kind was ever known of in their connection. When the papers were served upon them, however, the boys owned up to being deserters. The two boys deserted from the Franklin at the Norfolk navy yard Oct. 10, 1903, and came to Adrian. Someone wrote an anonymous letter to the authorities at Washington, and that was the way they were caught.

The following readjustments in Michigan postmasters' salaries have been announced: Alma, \$2,000 to \$2,100; Belle Isle, \$1,800 to \$1,900; Big Rapids, \$1,800 to \$1,900; Calumet, \$2,500 to \$2,600; Charlevoix, \$2,200 to \$2,300; Channing, \$1,000 to \$1,100; Coleman, \$1,100 to \$1,200; Copperville, \$1,100 to \$1,200; East Jordan, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Gladstone, \$1,700 to \$1,800; Grand Marais, \$1,100 to \$1,200; Alpena, \$2,200 to \$2,300; Au Sable, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Bay City, \$1,600 to \$1,700; Battle Creek, \$1,800 to \$1,900; Benoni, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Big Rapids, \$1,800 to \$1,900; Charlevoix, \$2,200 to \$2,300; Coleman, \$1,100 to \$1,200; Constantine, \$1,700 to \$1,800; Delray, \$1,800 to \$1,900; Flint, \$1,400 to \$1,500; Grand Ledge, \$1,700 to \$1,800; Greenville, \$2,100 to \$2,200.

A lively race between naphtha launches took place the other day on Lake Michigan, with St. Joseph as the starting point. Thornton Packard and Robert J. Heertof, young men from Chicago, were defeated in the flight to the Island of St. Ignace and the winner was the latter.

The boys had broken into the bathhouse of Captain John Aldrich and had taken his \$2,000 pleasure launch. With it they started out for a cruise. Might after they followed officers on board the fastest launch in the harbor. It was up and tuck for five miles, but the supply of gasoline gave out and the launch was abandoned. The young men saw they would be overhauled, they made their course for the beach. In this they were headed off and captured just before getting across the State line.

Baird's opera house, Lansing's principal amusement resort, has been sold by James J. Baird to Fred J. Williams and P. J. Stahl. Williams has managed the theater for the past four years. The building will be greatly improved.

Mrs. John Weber and her three children patiently waited in a pathetic little room at the Crosby hotel, Detroit, for the return of the child's stepfather, John Weber, who failed to appear. The family had arrived on the early morning boat from Grand Rapids, en route to Minneapolis and upon landing, the father and father disappeared.

Alvin Fesh and Fred Posney were killed in a No. 1 shaft of the Algonquin mine at Calumet by the breaking of the wire cable attached to the cage. Four bodies were found in the bottom of the shaft, having been crushed by the cable falling on them. Posney was a family man.

Albert Fournier of Lake Linden has been arrested on a charge of larceny and placed under \$1,000 bond. Madame La-branche, the alleged wife No. 2, is the complainant. It is alleged that Fournier married his first wife, Ida Lemie, at Lake Linden in 1898. A short time after she came to the copper country and was married last June to Miss Lebranch.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

One Fair Bill Practically Dead.

One of Speaker Master's rulings has probably ended all chance for the passage of the Harris bill to reduce railroad fares in the upper peninsula to three cents a mile, as the Speaker will hold that it requires a two-thirds vote to take a bill from a committee. Representatives Harris, Pettit, Clark and R. N. Adams, all upper peninsula members, tried to get a report on the bill from the House committee on railroads, but they never managed to get the committee together. Harris said there was little use to move to take the bill away from the committee because Speaker Master would rule that it requires a two-thirds vote to take a bill from the committee which has it in hand. It has been the custom for previous sessions to require only a majority vote. When asked about the matter, Master said: "I did not state what my position would be in any particular bill. I simply said in the course of a general discussion that I interpreted the rule to be that no bill could be advanced out of the usual order without a two-thirds vote."

Handed Out Warm Coat.

"What has Michigan done for her dead heroes? You gentlemen have done nothing. Individual cities have done nothing, but the public has no means. When foreigners come to this country we don't show them the jails you gentlemen spend money on; we show them the monuments that we women erect." This was the way in which Mrs. B. C. Whitney of Detroit, president of the Michigan Daughters of 1812, addressed the House of Representatives the other afternoon, putting on at least a Macomb statue \$5,000 appropriation bill. She is the only woman who has been honored with a request to address the House this session and, though she handed out some plain talk about the duties of the Legislature in making appropriations, she apparently made a very favorable impression and was warmly applauded. The proposed cost of a \$5,000 monument to Gen. Alex. Macomb in Detroit at the State's expense has become a live topic.

Bills Signed by Governor.

Permitting electric railway companies to own and operate street cars.

Permitting fire and marine insurance companies to take wind and water risks.

Appropriating \$3,735 to replace a burned cottage at the school for girls.

Providing the serial bond system in Detroit.

Changing the time of the annual meeting of township boards from the first to the second Monday preceding annual town meetings.

Appropriating \$14,811 for special purposes for the Marquette prison.

Compelling peddlers to display license tags on their wagons.

Regulating the issue of warehouse certificates.

Providing that teachers' certificates issued in one county shall be good in all other counties of the State.

For the destruction of noxious weeds in Detroit.

Making Charlevoix a city.

Barred Bill Passed.

It looks as if the fighting was all over. The Senate passed the bill yesterday, 32 yeas and 12 nays, and the House leaders have guaranteed to pass it through the lower branch of the Legislature. The direct voting men are satisfied that they got all they could; most of the convention men believe they made no more concessions than they had to. Gov. Warner is pleased with the compromise, and there is much talk of harmony.

The bill as passed contained an important concession by the convention men. Instead of requiring a majority of the votes cast to make a nomination, as the bill provided after yesterday's fight, the measure now requires a plurality of 40 per cent to nominate.

Confine Saloon Privilege to Hotels.

The attitude bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the town of Crosswell, Sanilac county, except in hotels, and establishing the "hotel" system that has long obtained in Canada, has been approved by the House. The bill provides that all bars must be accompanied "by at least fourteen sleeping rooms with walls at least three inches thick."

Appropriations Approved.

The House in committee of the whole approved of appropriations amounting to \$97,430, apportioned as follows: Asylum for criminal insane, \$18,000; Kalamazoo asylum, \$75,000; additional expenses for Michigan world's fair commissioners, \$1,000; for compiling record of Michigan Civil and Spanish war soldiers, \$2,200.

More Money for Naval Reserve.

Representative Bland's bill providing for a tax each year equal to two-thirds of a cent for every resident of the State to be used as a fund for the maintenance of the naval militia was approved by the House committee of the whole. The present rate of tax for this purpose is one-half cent per capita.

Knocked Out New Job.

The House by one vote killed the Turner bill creating three fat jobs in the Secretary of State's office, at salaries of \$250, \$175 and \$150 per month, respectively. The measure provides for the compilation of a new index to the compiled laws. Galbraith moved a reconsideration, and the bill now lies on the table.

Against Child Labor.

The Senate passed Russell's bill to punish parents of children delinquent under the labor law when such parents neglect their children to work in forbidden places after action by juvenile courts.

Printers Far Behind.

The printing of bills after being passed by both houses of the Legislature may delay the final formal adjournment. Although the force of two printing houses have been kept busy nights, days and Sundays for some time, the long charter bills for Grand Rapids and Saginaw have kept back all other bills, and it is possible that the rush to come may swamp things to such an extent that it will be necessary to keep the printing offices open to the end of the session.

Will Keep Down Expenses.

The House ways and means committee met to confer with Auditor General Bradley on the proposed expense budget for the running of the State departments during the coming two years. Bradley said \$1,000,000 would be needed, or \$200,000 more than was allowed in 1908. However, the committee will allow not more than \$1,100,000, as they feel that this will be enough. Such a reduction would just overcome the \$200,000 increase in the expense of running the departments and give the present State House will not be increased materially.

CROPS SUFFER FROM FROST.

Only and Corn Growth Slow, but Wheat Still Appears Promising.

The following is the general summary of the weekly crop report of the weather bureau:

During the week ending May 20 most of the country experienced unfavorable temperature, frosts occurring during the early part of the week in the plateau regions, in most of the northern tier of States, east of the Rocky mountains, and as far south as the interior portions of the middle Atlantic States. Rainfall interfered with farm work in portions of the south Atlantic States and east Gulf States, Tennessee, and over an area extending from central Texas northward to South Dakota and in portions of the lake region. At the close of the week rain was much needed in New England and the middle Atlantic States, and sunshine and warmth in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States and the Missouri valley. On the Pacific coast the weather was cool and with showers in northern California, Oregon and Washington.

Corn planting is largely finished, except in the lake region, Ohio valley and northern portion of the middle Atlantic States. Throughout the principal corn States germination and growth of corn have been very slow, owing to cool weather, and more than the usual amount of planting will be necessary. In the central Gulf States part of the crop has been laid by. In this region corn has suffered considerably from overflows. In northern Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Tennessee corn is much in need of cultivation.

Winter wheat has suffered slight deterioration in portions of the northwestern districts of the winter wheat belt, but it continues promising in the eastern districts, an improvement being reported from Ohio.

Reports of injury from rust continue from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, and rust and black heads are appearing in Illinois. Generally the reports indicate that wheat is heading low. In California the crop is maturing rapidly and an average yield is reported. In Oregon and Washington growth has been rapid, too rank growth being reported from Oregon, where it is in danger of lodging.

In the Dakotas, Minnesota and Nebraska oats have made slow growth and the crop has suffered deterioration in Texas and portions of the middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere and in principal producing States the outlook continues very promising.

Throughout nearly the whole of the cotton belt cotton is much in need of cultivation, and reports of abandoned fields are received from the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. Good stands are generally reported, but much planting remains to be done in northern Texas and planting is unfinished in Arkansas. In southern Texas and in portions of the central and eastern districts the situation is improved and the crop is doing well in localities. Squares are now forming in the southern portions of the central and eastern districts. Boll weevils are increasing in Texas. The general outlook for a good crop of hay continues promising.

Although freezing temperature occurred in the northern portion of the spring wheat region, spring wheat is reported as in good condition in Minnesota, and while frost in North Dakota proved injurious, the crop in that State has not been seriously damaged. Over the southern portion of the spring wheat region the crop has made more favorable progress, although growth has been slow. On the north Pacific coast spring wheat is much improved in Washington, but in Oregon it has advanced slowly.

BOMB FOR THE KING.

Life of Alfonso Is Aimed at by Anarchists in Paris.

An attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain, while in Paris for a week's visit, and President Loubet of France was made the other night by an anarchist, who hurled a bomb beneath the carriage containing the two rulers as they were leaving the opera.

As if by a miracle, both the King and President escaped unhurt, but fragments of the missile seriously injured

Five persons, killed or maimed a number of cavalry horses forming the escort, and knocked out a child's eye.

The King and President retained their presence of mind, his majesty sending back a number of his suite to the quai in quickness as to the condition of the wounded. The person who is believed to have thrown the bomb has been arrested, with two others who are thought to have been implicated in the plot.

Great excitement followed the explosion, rumors spreading immediately that the threats made by the anarchists to assassinate King Alfonso when he came to Paris had been successfully carried out.

It has been known very generally in Paris that King Alfonso was added to the anarchists' list of victims marked for slaughter recently, and when the announcement was made that the young King would visit Paris, the anarchists declared that they would make use of the visit to carry out their plot.

Foundation of Irrigation.

The United States government now owns about 600,000,000 acres of vacant land. Of this land the greater part is arid. About 6,500,000 acres are irrigated. There is water available for 60,000,000 more. Most of this land is ready irrigated in Colorado and California. The cost to the government to have been about 85 per cent for irrigation. A considerable area can be reclaimed at a cost no more than much of the land will cost \$25 or \$30 when provided with water. It is estimated that if 300,000,000 were expended during the next forty years in a large and consistent scheme of irrigation, the lands improved would be worth by the end of that period, not less than \$2,000,000,000.

Chances for the United States.

Chances for the United States. Chances for the United States. Chances for the United States.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR

Crawford Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year \$1.00

Six Months .75

Three Months .50

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

What a lovely tariff! It would be if it suited everybody—if we could only get Aladdin's lamp about the job. If we could only have free wool for our mills and protected wool for our shepherds, free hides for our tanneries and protected hides for our graziers, free wheat for Mr. Pillsbury's mills and protected wheat for North Dakota and Kansas farmers, free raw sugar for the sugar trust and protected sugar for our beet farmers. If somebody will only invent a tariff that will operate like that all down the line, and if the standpatters will enact it, the tariff question will be settled. But we will not have a tariff like that in our day, and the tariff will be a local question in American politics for many years to come.

There will never be a time when the foreign trade of the United States will be all exports and no imports. The reason is obvious. The ships which take away our exports can not be expected to come back empty. If there is no more profit than what lies in a moderate charge for freight, they will bring back some supplies on their return trip. But the trade conditions of the United States at present are very satisfactory and indicate that there is little change needed in the tariff laws of the country. American manufacturers are gradually getting full control of the home markets, not only as to the staple articles of food and clothing, but even in many of the luxuries of life.

The Saginaw Racing Association is out this year with a program of fast events, with \$500.00 purses, and the meeting, which is given August 15-18 will come close to grand circuit form. In the past years the racing at Saginaw has furnished better racing and more exciting contests than has the larger meetings, for the reason that for the smaller purses the horses are more evenly rated and no one or two of the big fellows cleans up the purses and leave a ragged field to come straggling in. People like to see those close, exciting contests that make one get up out of his seat and wave his hat. Those are the kind that draw the thousands of people to Saginaw each year, and cause a falling off in the attendance of the more pretentious meetings. Our people usually make Saginaw race week a holiday week, and they come home fully satisfied with the sport offered.

During the last decade a most remarkable growth in the demand for mutton has taken place in the United States and in England. The demand for wool is also increasing and values rising. Owing to long draughts both Australia and South America are short, while in this country the range territory is being rapidly restricted and its ability to supply mutton and wool is unequal to the demand. Henceforth America must depend more and more upon its farming sections for sheep, which, if well bred and cared for will prove especially profitable to the small farmer as a means of increasing his income and soil fertility. This country presents great possibilities in this respect.

It Is Ours.

"It is mine." "I tell you, you are mistaken; it is mine!" And then the divorce court.

This is a terse way of putting the sad history of many a marriage disagreement over the things thine and mine, and the domestic misery that follows. The way to settle such a disagreement is for both parties to say "It is ours."

Because of the struggle for mine and thine the records of history are rolled in blood, nations have fallen, barriers of hatred have been raised, brother has fought brother. Envy, dissension and division have come because men have contended for that which is not theirs, but "ours." The doctrine of mine and thine pushed to its full extreme, is opposed to local government. In union there is strength. United we stand, divided we fall. Ideal government declares that each is for all. It is opposed to the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

Mine and thine, pushed to its limit, hardens the heart and callouses the soul. It stifles all sympathy and fellow feeling. It puts a damper upon the beautiful life of self-sacrifice and altruism. The world is "ours." The sky and earth, sunshine and shade, flowers and birds, fruits and fertile fields, all are ours. And the Master of us all taught us to pray, "Our Father." Everywhere is needed this doctrine of "ours"—in the family, city, state, nation, world.

The solution of all earth's problems is wrapped up in one saying—"Everything is ours."

Office is Good Sponder.

In a recent case in a Paris court it was stated that the defendant, a young officer of cavalry, had spent \$400,000 in five months.

How Pains Are Relieved.

Pains are relieved with every pain in a large revolving drum.

The Future of Upper Michigan.

The announcement from Menominee that a wholesale grocery firm of that city has purchased several thousand acres of cut-over pine lands which it proposes to fence and stock with cattle is of more importance to the people of Michigan than they realize. Twenty-five years from to-day probably similar announcements will have in the meantime represented aggregate capital of millions of dollars. We believe that within that time thousands upon thousands of acres of unclaimed and privately owned land which today is considered practically worthless, will have been diverted to the raising of cattle and sheep and that ultimately northern Michigan is to become one of the greatest stock-raising states in the union.

When the lumbermen went over these lands and removed the rich crust of timber wealth it was believed that what they left behind was not worth paying taxes on. Vast sections of our supposed barren "plains" reverted to the state and for years the stillness of the jack-pine forests was only broken by an occasional shot from the hunter's gun. But there are always by-products to any industry and when necessity compels they are rendered into use. After the lumberman came the woodman in search of marketable timber which had been skinned over and along with him came the inevitable homesteader who plants himself on any land that can be had for nothing. Potato raising and agriculture on a limited scale and berry harvests more than kept the wolf from the door. Finally came the prospector with visions of wealth in some form from the stubborn and un-productive soil. The sight of miles upon miles of land, well-watered and provisioned for countless game and animals that filled its forests, streams and lakes lying unused and tenantless disturbed him greatly. Surely this country could be made to yield wealth in some form. He noticed that its sparse settlements and farms invariably contained a few sheep and cattle and that they thrived. Here then was the secret. The rejected, despised ex-timber lands could be converted into stock farms. And forthwith began the metamorphosis that is rapidly transforming upper Michigan to a cattle and sheep-raising country. Already whole sheep farms have been transferred bodily from Montana to Michigan. The rigor of western winters has made the sheep industry of Montana a precarious business, while the settled climate of Michigan assures the stock ample protection. In Oscoda, Alcona, Isosco and Ogemaw counties there are sheep and cattle farms varying in size from a few hundred to 50,000 acres. Other counties in that section and also in the upper peninsula are well supplied with stock farms. The industry has passed from the experimental to the established stage; cattle and sheep are being profitably raised in large numbers for shipment, and to-day Michigan is assured of becoming one of the leading stock-raising states. Sheep are proving more remunerative than cattle and breeders of the former claim that in a few years Michigan will outstrip many of the now leading sheep states. Capitalists should investigate the opportunities in this direction. They will be surprised at the result. The jack-pine lands of the north are to make hundreds of people wealthy.—Saginaw News.

Irish Lead the Japanese.

The secret is out at last. Now an admiring world will know the reason why the Japanese generals met with such astonishing success in Manchuria. They are Irishmen. This important revelation comes direct from Loganport, Ind., and he who stands sponsor for its truthfulness was the orator at a St. Patrick's day banquet. He contended, amid tumultuous applause that Oyama and Oku are lineal descendants of ancestors who trod the Emerald Isle and still bear their Irish names, slightly modified—or Japanned, as it were.

"Oyama," says the orator, "is of Irish ancestry and his name as originally borne by his forebears was O'Yama, whose given name was Patrick." Patrick left Ireland for France in the Elizabethan era, but was shipwrecked and taken to the Philippines by his rescuers and there they and their descendants, who later migrated to Japan, naturally turned to fighting men.

As for General Oku, there is more play for the imagination. His name, it is asserted by this same high authority, was O'Kenough. Though a military genius, he was a poor hand at spelling. Evidently O'Kenough was more careless of his spelling than O'Yama, for he lost more than half his patronymic in the rigors of war. No reference was made in the oration to Kuropatkin, of the Russian side, although the possibilities of Hibernian retroversion in this name are obvious from the accented syllable.

What, if any, international complications may arise from this important disclosure it is impossible to forecast. The Japanese have certainly guarded their secret well and herein is established the value of press censorship. We may yet learn that, amid the smoke and roar of conflict, the doughty Japanese were led from victory into victory by the inspiring battle cry of "Erin go Braugh!"

Huge Task.

It was a huge task to undertake the cure of such a bad case of kidney disease as that of C. C. Collier of Chicago, Ill., but Electric Bitters did it. He writes: "My kidneys were so far gone, I could not sit on a chair without a cushion, suffered from dreadful backache, headache and depression. In Electric Bitters however I found a cure, and by their use was restored to perfect health. I recommend this great tonic medicine to all with weak kidneys, liver or stomach. Guaranteed by L. F. Fournier, Druggist. Price 50 cents."

Subscribe and pay for the AVALANCHE. Only \$1.00 a year.

An Ordinance Relative to the closing of Saloons, etc.

Sec. 1. The village of Grayling ordains: That all saloons, restaurants, bars, in taverns or elsewhere, and all other places, except drug stores, where any spirituous, malt, brewed, fermented or vinous liquors, any mixed liquors or any mixture or compound, except proprietary patent medicines, which in whole or in part consists of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, are sold or kept for sale, either at wholesale or retail in the village of Grayling, shall be closed on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, on all election days, and all legal holidays, and until six o'clock of the following morning, and on each week day night from and after the hour of eleven o'clock, until six o'clock of the morning of the succeeding day. The word "closed" in this section shall be construed to apply to any entrance as well as to the front door. And in prosecutions under this section it shall not be necessary to prove that any liquor was sold.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred dollars and costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than 90 days, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. This ordinance shall take effect on the 28th day of June, 1905.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 5th day of June, 1905.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

H. A. BAUMAN, Pres.

An Ordinance Relative to Sidewalks.

Sec. 1. The village of Grayling ordains: That all sidewalks hereafter constructed in this village shall be of sound lumber, paving bricks, or cement, and shall be constructed under the supervision of the street commissioner, and as directed by the council by ordinance or resolution, as to width or material.

Sec. 2. The ground shall be graded preparatory to laying down of such sidewalk, and the said walks shall be constructed upon grade lines, or inclinations established, or which shall be established for that purpose, and the grading for said walks shall be done at the expense of the village.

Sec. 3. All sidewalks ordered to be built of paving bricks or cement shall be of material approved by the street commissioner, and all walks ordered to be built of wood shall be of planks two inches thick, on stringers at least 4x4 inches, running lengthwise of said walks. All walks five feet in width shall have three stringers, and the planks shall be nailed thereon with at least two nails in each bearing not less than 20-penny in size, and all lumber used shall be sound.

Sec. 4. Whenever the Common Council shall determine that any sidewalk shall be built, whether in response to any petition, or by their own judgement shall order or ordain the same reference to this ordinance shall be entered in the Journal directing that such walk shall be constructed, and describing the width thereof, and the material of which the same shall be made, together with such other directions for the construction thereof as may be required, and further ordering and requiring the owners and occupants of the lots and premises adjacent thereto, and abutting on the lines of such proposed sidewalk, to construct that part of such sidewalk adjacent to the land and premises owned or occupied by them respectively, of the width and material and in the manner prescribed in such resolution, and to the satisfaction of the street commissioner within thirty days after the service of a notice of such resolution.

Sec. 5. Upon the adoption of such resolution the clerk shall give notice to the street commissioner, and thereupon the street commissioner, under the direction of the committee on sidewalks, shall, when necessary, determine and establish the grade upon which such sidewalk shall be constructed, and he shall also ascertain, from the best evidence in his power, the names of owners or occupants of the lots or premises in front or adjoining to and abutting on the line of the sidewalk so ordered to be constructed, and shall make out a notice to such owner or occupant, or to any other person interested in the premises adjacent to the line of the sidewalk herein mentioned, which shall set forth a copy of the resolution directing such walk to be constructed, and the requirements thereof, and that they will be required to construct such walk within thirty days from the service of such notice, according to the requirements of such resolution, and if such walk shall not be constructed within the thirty days as aforesaid, then the street commissioner shall cause the same to be constructed, and the expense thereof, with interest, will be added to and collected with the village tax next to be levied on the premises adjoining said walk. Said notice shall be served by the street commissioner by delivering a copy thereof to the owner or occupant of the premises described in said notice, if he shall be found in said city, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, if there be such in the village, but if such owner or occupant can not be found, and he have no last place of residence in the village, then by posting a copy of such notice in a conspicuous place on the premises. Said original copy or notice shall be returned to the village clerk with proof of service endorsed thereon, given under oath of said street commissioner showing the time and manner of said service, and the person, if any, upon whom such service was made.

Sec. 6. The street commissioner shall keep a true and itemized account of the cost of such walks so constructed by him and file the same with the village clerk, who shall report the same to the council at their next meeting, and the council shall render the account to the assessor for assessment, and thereupon the same proceedings for the levy and collection of such expense shall be had as for the collection of other village taxes.

Sec. 7. All crosswalks hereafter built shall be of cement, as ordered by resolution of the council, under the supervision of the committee on streets and the street commissioner.

Ordained and ordered published this 5th day of June 1905.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

H. A. BAUMAN, Pres.

The report of the Epworth League Convention, of last week is too late for this issue, but will appear next week. It was a success every way and "uplifting" in the cause.

Opportunities in California

The trade in the Orient is opening up. Our exports to Japan and China multiplied during the last year.

There will soon be a tremendous increase in the trade of the Pacific Coast cities with the Far East.

Big opportunities for the man who lives there. Why not look the field over?

Only \$62.50, Chicago to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return, May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, 31, June 1, August 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1905. Tickets good for return for 90 days.

Rate for a double berth in a comfortable tourist sleeper from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and many other points in California, only \$7. Through train service from Union Passenger Station, Chicago, via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Line

This is the route of The Overland Limited, leaving Union Passenger Station, Chicago, 6.05 p. m., and The California Express at 10.25 p. m. The California Express carries tourist sleeping cars to California every day. Both trains carry through standard sleepers.

Complete information sent free on receipt of coupon with blank lines filled.

W. S. HOWELL, Gen'l Eastern Agent, 321 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY, or

F. A. MILLER, General Passenger Agent, CHICAGO.

Name	_____
Street address	_____
City	_____ State _____
Probable destination	CALIFORNIA

No Secret about It.

It is no secret that for cuts, burns, ulcers, fever sores, sore eyes, boils, etc., nothing was so effective as Bucklen's Arnica Salve. "It didn't take long to cure a bad sore throat, and it is O. K. for sore eyes," writes D. L. Gregory of Hope, Tex. 25c at Fournier's Drug Store.

A MATTER OF HEALTH



Probate Notice.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the Matter of the estate of Napoleon Goupil, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of said court, made on the 20th day of May A. D. 1905, I shall sell at public auction, on the 22d day of June A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in said county, the interest of said estate in the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots seven (7) and eight (8) of Block fourteen (14) of the original plat of the village of Grayling.

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1905.

SEDULIA BERG, Guardian.

jun14w

Probate Notice.

Order for Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1905,

Present, Hon. Wellington Batterson,

Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John Blanchard, deceased.

Bernard Callahan, having filed in said court his petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased now on file in said court, be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to Bernard Callahan or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered that the 15th day of June, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper published and circulating in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, jun25w Judge of Probate.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The Leading Dealers in Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Groceries, Shoes, Hardware, Flour, Feed.

Also Dealers in Logs, Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Paint, Glass, Nails, Putty and Building Material of every kind.

Farmers, call

And get prices before disposing of your products and profit thereby.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done.

At this office.

Probate Notice.

Order for Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1905,

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson,

Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Lewis Ostrander, deceased.

Henry C. Holbrook, administrator, having filed in said court his final administration account and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is ordered that the 20th day of June, A. D. 1905, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, June 7 4w Judge of Probate.

Dying of Famine

is, in its torments, like dying of consumption. The progress of consumption, from the beginning to the very end, is a long torture both to victims and friends. "When I had consumption in its first stage," writes William Meyers of Cearfoss, Md., after trying different medicines and a good doctor, in vain, I at last took Dr. King's New Discovery, which quickly and perfectly cured me. Prompt relief and sure cure for coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, etc. Positively prevents pneumonia. Guaranteed at Fournier's Drug Store. Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Trial bottle free.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor!

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you could see yourself as others can see you, would you not come in and look through our fine sample line for spring and summer and get one of our well made and

Stylish Suits.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop Over Chris. Hanson's Saloon

Grayling, Mich.

The Old Reliable

BARBER SHOP

SCOTT LOADER, Prop.

A Good Shave or Hair Cut.

Agency for Robert's Laundry.

Saginaw.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREIPKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, BAY CITY.

The

McKay House,

A. Pearsall, Propr.

Rate \$1.00 Per Day

Special Attention to the Commercial Trade. Food, Bath, Connection convenient for business and pleasure.

CRAYLING AVAILABLE.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Local and Neighboring News.

Fishing Tackle at Fournier's.

Sleepy Eye!

Use Sleepy Eye Flour.

Sweets to eat at Sorenson's.

New F. S. Specials at J. W. Sorenson's.

For fresh butter and eggs call at Metcalf's market.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day house in Grayling.

No village in Michigan can show finer lawns than Grayling.

There will be service at the Danish Lutheran Church, next Sunday, 10:30 a. m.

Get your pumps and waterworks fixed by Theon Deckrow at Metcalf's market.

G. L. Alexander is finishing his residence in pure white, which is a great improvement.

Wanted—A good strong, middle-aged woman to do housework on a farm. Inquire of W. Jorgenson.

Dr. Wescott has broken ground for the basement of a residence on Cedar street.

H. Petersen trotted out a fine delivery wagon, on the opening of his new store, Saturday.

Rolla Brink and family leave to-day for a two weeks vacation at the old home in Bayport.

Mrs. Wm. Thompson, of Waters, visited at the home of Mrs. O. B. Shook for a few days last week.

For Sale—One three-year-old sorrel colt; weight about 900 pounds. Inquire of Arthur Ostrander, Grayling, Mich.

The Ladies Union will meet at the Presbyterian church Friday, at 2:30, P. M. for important business. A full attendance is requested.

F. L. Michelson came down from Johannesburg, Saturday, and returned with his wife and boy Monday morning.

N. P. Olson is putting a new basement under his house, with cement block, and raising the roof to the east wing to two full stories.

Mrs. G. F. Hathaway, nee Agnes Bates, with her boy, spent Sunday with her brother, M. A. Bates, going home Monday, via Lewiston.

Mrs. Mary Love came up from Roscommon for Decoration day and remained till the last of the week with her old friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Anna Isenbauer is made glad this week by a visit from her sister, Mr. Armon, of Alpena, who she is especially glad to meet in her new home.

The M. C. R. R. Co. has paved the two fronts of the passenger depot to the tracks and street with brick, so the walks are now clean and free from sand.

Laur's Pho Gallery will be open the last of next week, in the rooms over the AVALANCHE office, where he will be prepared to make as fine pictures as can be had in the state.

Otto Hana and wife, of Beaver Creek, are home for a visit and some fish. Mr. Hanna says the Chicago strike affects business at Traverse City, as nothing can be shipped to that port.

N. Michelson has sent a heavy traction engine out to the big farm, to help save horse power. It will be called upon to pump, plow, grind, thresh, cut feed or any other old thing that it can be hitched to.

County Game Warden, E. Puchase, is making it lively for violators of the law. He believes in its enforcement, and has already secured the conviction of seven.

During the thunderstorm Monday, the lightning tried to scare people. A porcelain globe connected with M. Harrison's porch light was shattered and the girl says the electric fluid passed through the house into the stove. She does not know whether it burned out or went up the chimney. An electric armature was burned out in the Central hotel without other damage.

Prof. Searight, the optician, who is considered a regular adjunct to Grayling, is here again, with office at Horton House, opposite S. H. & Co.'s store, where he will remain till the 14th inst. Will call at residence to examine and prescribe for your eyes without extra charge. Now is the time to see right or, Searight.

We notice in the last issue of the GAZETTE, published at Jonesville, Mich., that three soldiers of the war of the Rebellion are buried in the "Potter's Field." We located in Jonesville on our return from the army, in December 1864, and resided there until we came to Grayling in 1881, and never before had occasion to blush for the town where our first home was established. Shame on Jonesville and the careless comrades who are there.

THANKS. The Epworth League desires to express their thanks to all who contributed so kindly and liberal to the entertainment of the delegates to the district convention, and especially to those who opened their homes to our guests; also to the editor of the "Avalanche" for his kind and courteous treatment, and to the Citizens' Band for the sweet music rendered on Friday evening.

VERA L. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Proceedings of the Town Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

GRAYLING, MICH., June 5, 1905.

Meeting held June 5, 1905.

Regular meeting of the common council convened at the court house.

President H. A. Bauman in the chair.

Present—Trustees Michelson, McCullough, Hum, Connine and Olson. Absent—Trustee Brink.

Meeting called to order by the president.

Minutes of the preceding meeting read and approved.

Moved by Michelson, supported by Olson, that the liquor bond of F. S. Burgess as principal, with Victor Saling and John A. Everett as sureties, for \$3000.00 be approved.

Motion carried.

Moved by Olson, supported by McCullough that the bond of Chas. Howland as principal, and J. C. Burton and A. J. Stillwell as sureties, for \$1000.00, regarding the construction of cement sidewalks and crosswalks under the specifications of 1904, be approved.

Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson, supported by Olson, that the report of the committee on claims and accounts be accepted and orders drawn for the several amounts.

Motion carried.

REPORT.

Your Committee on Claims and Accounts would recommend the following bills be allowed as follows:

Claim'd	Allow'd
1. E. H. Wainwright \$ 5.37	\$ 5.37
2. H. P. Olson, 1.30	1.30
3. Chas. Robinson 11.37	11.37
4. Chas. Howland 49.80	49.80
5. do 49.80	49.80
6. A. Taylor 49.80	49.80
7. Chas. Howland 96.58	96.58
8. do 12.00	12.00
9. Wm. Woodfield 11.25	11.25
10. A. Jorgenson 8.25	8.25
11. Crawford County 87.32	86.82

Bills from 8 to 11 being rebates on cement sidewalks.

Signed R. D. CONNINE, C. O. McCULLOUGH, Committee.

Moved by Connine and supported by Michelson, that the ordinance relating to the closing of saloons be adopted.

Motion carried.

The same ordered printed in the local paper for three consecutive weeks.

Moved by Connine and supported by Olson, that the ordinance relative to sidewalks be adopted and ordered published.

Motion carried.

Moved by Hum and supported by Connine, that the Committee on streets be authorized to construct cement sidewalks and approaches to house No. 1.

Motion carried.

Moved by Michelson, supported by Hum, that the village council appropriate the sum of one hundred dollars to be turned over to the trustees of the cemetery association, for the construction of a water work system.

Ayes—Olson, McCullough, Michelson, Hum.

Nay—Connine.

Motion carried.

Moved and supported that we adjourn.

Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

A little break in the mill at Johannesburg, last week, gave Fred Slight an opportunity to come home with his family for a visit with Pater Havens.

All are well and enjoying life in our northern suburb.

David R. Spencer, who with his two sons traded their property, eight miles east of here, for land in Alabama, about a year ago, is back again and the boys are on the road. Mr. Spencer is glad to be back and says he will stay till his body is laid to rest in Elmwood cemetery.

FOR SALE—One large sound young team of horses, two new brass mounted harness, and new 4-inch tire lumber wagon; one wagonette, 8 passengers; three one or two seated buggies; 1 single harness; 40 thorough bred white plymouth rock chickens; 3 large first-class new-milch cows; two calves; two pigs, 100 pounds each. Above must be sold at once; have no further use for same. Call at Hellen's Ravenswood Cottage, northwest side of Higgins Lake.

Our city was honored Saturday by the presence of B. H. Hellen with his wife and two sons, Mrs. Harry A. Brown, of Chicago, Mr. Lou Warner and wife and Mr. M. Warner and wife of Deloit, Wis., who are stopping at their cottages at Higgins Lake. Mr. Hellen's name will be recognized as the promoter of the Michigan Park Co., and he is enthusiastic enough to put his own money in it, and has built an elegant cottage, barn and out-buildings, this season, reserving an entire block for his own use. More cottages will be erected this season than ever before, and our railroad is loudly called. Will our citizens listen to the call and see that it is built? It can be and the advantages to Grayling can hardly be estimated. A special excursion train leaves Chicago every Friday, with very low fare.

A Bad Scare.

Some day you will get a bad scare, when you will feel a pain in your bowels and fear appendicitis. Safety lies in Dr. King's New Life Pills, a sure cure for all bowel and stomach diseases, such as headache, biliousness, constipation, etc. Guaranteed at Fournier's Drug Store. Only 25c. Try them.

Sale! Sale!

Remember we are selling goods at your own price at the Bazaar, as the goods must go at some price. The building we occupy has been sold and the stock must be moved, therefore we are selling goods at prices that will move them.

Jardiners and Plant Jars at greatly reduced prices.

Only a few Ribbons left and these we are nearly giving away at the Bazaar.

Children's Carts, 10c at the Bazaar. Dolls at cost price, at the Bazaar.

Do you need an Oil Can, Wash Board or box of Toilet soap? You will find them at the Bazaar at your own price.

Judge Items.

Among the improvements being made in this part of the county is the large stock ranch of Underhill & Co. on the North Branch, on sec. 12-28-2w.

A large stock barn has been built, with cement floors, and all modern improvements. Several other buildings are well under way.

A large amount of the plains and bottom lands along the North Branch are planted with forage crops, and from the amount of experience the owners have had in different parts of the world in handling stock and the push and energy they put in the enterprise will make it a financial success.

Mr. Foot has improved and fenced several acres, and seeded with oats and clover.

E. Douglas has two fields of as fine clover on the jack pine plains as one would wish to see, and good enough to convince any croaker that abundant crops can be raised on Crawford county plains.

Mr. Simms has several acres of oats and clover, and a young orchard on his farm, growing finely. He is more than satisfied with his experience in farming. With his experience as a fisherman he is not over-pleased; don't ask him.

Teacher's Examination.

There will be an examination of teachers Thursday and Friday, June 15th and 16th. The examination will be held in the Grayling High School Room, beginning at 8 o'clock.

J. E. BRADLEY, County Com'r.

Low Round Trip Rates to California.

If you are ever going to California this summer is the time to go. The rates are unusually low. Only \$62.50 from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento or Santa Barbara and return, May 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 29, 30, and June 1, also Aug. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. Double berth in tourist sleeping car, Chicago to California \$7.00. Through tourist car for California leave Union passenger station, Chicago, 10:25 p. m. daily. Route—Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific line. F. A. Miller, Gen. Passenger Agent, 1245 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

M. C. Excursions.

Congregational summer assembly at Frankfort, Mich., August 2d to 23d, one regular fare for round trip. Sale of tickets July 29 and 31, August 5, 6, 7, limited to Sept. 3.

Fiftieth Anniversary of city incorporation celebration at Flint, Mich., June 7 and 8. One and one third fare for round trip. Sale of tickets June 7 and 8. Limited until June 9.

Bay View Camp Meeting and assembly at Bay View, Mich., June 11 to August 18. One regular fair plus 50c for round trip. Sale of tickets July 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, limited until Aug. 19.

Knight Templars of Michigan, at Detroit, June 13. One regular fare plus 25c for round trip. Dates of sale June 12 and 13. Limited until June 14.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Control of the St. Mary's Ship Canal will meet at the office of the Auditor General at Lansing, Michigan, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1905, to pass upon the application of the Manistee Navigation company for the improvement of the navigation of the Big Manistee river and its tributaries, and the Little Manistee River.

Dated, Manistee, Mich., May 10, 1905.

THE MANISTEE NAVIGATION COMPANY.

By CALVIN A. PALMER, Secy.

Millionaires Poor Stomach.

The worn-out stomach of the overfed millionaire is often paraded in the public prints as a horrible example of the evils attending the possession of great wealth. But millionaires are not the only ones who are afflicted with bad stomachs. The proportion is far greater among the toilers. Dyspepsia and indigestion are rampant among these people, and they suffer far worse tortures than the millionaire, unless they avail themselves of a standard medicine like Green's August Flower, which has been a favorite household remedy for all stomach troubles for over thirty-five years. August Flower soothes the torpid liver, thus creating appetite and inducing perfect digestion. It tones and relaxes the entire system, and makes life worth living, no matter what your station. Trial bottles 55c, regular size, 75c. L. Fournier.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

A Fare of One and One-Third Has Been Secured.

For the State G. A. R. encampment at Traverse City, June 19 to 22, the executive committee has arranged for a one and one-third fare rate, tickets good until June 23.

The encampment programme includes a reception on the evening of June 19, for the commander-in-chief and department commander. Parade on the afternoon of the 20th, with campfires on the evenings of the 20th and 21st at the city opera house. Among the speakers will be Gen. Duffield, Senator Burrows, Congressman William Alden Smith, A. B. Darragh, Washington Gardner, Pension Agent O. A. James and Judges Daboll and Morse.

A Box of Money.

Bear in mind that we give you a key to our Box of Money for ever dollar's worth of goods you buy or pay on account.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

The Grayling Market Garden.

John H. Cook, Prop'r.

Are ready for business. Lettuce, Radish, Pieplant, Cabbage and Tomato plants, now on sale.

Your orders respectfully solicited.

For Sale,

A good pair of work horses, with harness and wagon. Inquire at the AVALANCHE Office.

Connine & Co.

We have just received a large lot of Sleepy Eye Flour, which we guarantee to be the best spring wheat flour in the market. Give it a trial.

We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

Connine & Co.

Open for Business!

STOP And examine our new line of Groceries and be convinced that our prices are amongst the lowest, and that we will be only to glad to wait on you.

We will endeavor to keep a line of goods which is wanted and needed by our customers.

Just received a fresh supply of

Butter, Eggs, and Vegetables, etc.

Leading Brands of Flour, Feed, Oats, Corn, etc.

Furnishing Goods.

We have a fine line of Men's and Boys' Shirts, collars, Cuffs, Undershirts, Drawers, Neckties, Suspenders, Socks and Overalls.

Steamship Tickets

Sold from here to any and all European Ports.

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

BLOOD POISON

On account of its terrible effects, blood disease is called the king of all diseases. It may be either hereditary or contracted; so while it may not be a crime to have the disease, it is a crime to permit it to remain in the system. It may manifest itself in the form of Scrofula, Eczema, Rheumatic pains, stiff or swollen joints, thickening of the skin, eruptions or blotches, ulcers in the mouth or on the tongue, sore throat, filling out of hair, disordered stomach, and a general depression of the system. If you have any of these symptoms don't neglect yourself. You have no time to lose. Beware of "old fog" treatment—beware of mineral poisons—beware of Quacks and Quackeries. OUR NEW METHOD TREATMENT is guaranteed to cure this disease, never to return. Blood Bonds will protect you. Our treatment is not injurious in any way, but reaches the very root of the disease and eliminates all poison from the system. The symptoms of disease gradually disappear. The blood becomes pure and enriched, the whole system is cleansed and purified, and the patient feels prepared anew for the duties and the pleasures of life. CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY. 25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.

Consultation Free. Question Blank for Home Treatment and Books Free.

Drs. KENNEDY & KERGAN

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

Seasonable Styles In Black and Tan!

The coming season will find Tan Foot Wear for Summer at the height of its popularity.

The dainty Tan Oxford or Ties will be much sought of by the men and woman of fashion as well as those in quest of summer comfort.

We show an unequalled assortment of Oxford Gibson Ties and Slippers, light or heavy soles, in tans.

For dress or street wear Patent and Gun Metal Leathers have no equal.

Their fitness for all occasions makes them the most generally worn shoe of all, consequently our showings of all leathers are exceptionally large.

Our assortment comprises all the latest novelties for men and women. Prices \$2.50 to \$3.50.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading Dry Goods and Clothing Store.

Fifty Times the Standard

BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

PRIDE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

Sleepy Eye Flour!

We have just received a large lot of Sleepy Eye Flour, which we guarantee to be the best spring wheat flour in the market. Give it a trial.

We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

Connine & Co.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

Black Cat Hosiery

For Ladies' and Children received. We are sole agents for Grayling.

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Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

**Shells, blue in color
more game with
will find that the
pattern and power
in every way. O
Shell." Shells.**

...or, because they can kill
them. Try them and you
are sure fire, give good
satisfaction and are satisfactory
Power Factory Loaded "New
won't accept any substitute.
AND SELL THEM

and to suffer during the forenoon from
feeling of weakness which hindered
me seriously in my work, but since I
have begun to use Grape-Nuts feed I
can work till dinner time with all
ease and comfort." Name given by
Westum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.
There's a reason.
Read the little book, "The Road to
Wellville," in each pkg.

through what are ordinarily crowded reception-rooms, with a line of visitors waiting. The press-room was empty; its telephones were silent; the witchman of the private branch exchange had few calls to answer. The telegraph-room was also quiet. The clerks, except as they were performing routine duties, acted as if the engines had stopped.

Is a Pinch, Use Allen's Foot-Powder to shake into your shoes. It cures the feet, Cures Corns, Blisters, Swollen, Itchy, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Powder is sold now or tight shoes can. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. See Sample Enclosed FREE. Address Allen & Company, 15 Bay, N. Y.

If molasses powder ever comes into commercial use you'll not hear it.

100-443887-100
 CALGARY POLICE DEPARTMENT, C-1, CALGARY, ALBERTA
 100-443887-100

The Song of Haman.
From Broken Bow to Cotton Rock,
From Wagon Tire to Bowling Brook,
Our off-ways high are gushing,
All the way from Hurrah Boys,
Big Blue Fork and Roaring Noise
You may see the dark streams
rushing,
But they've rushed and gushed for
others;
Now a change must come, my broth-
ers,
Things must not be longer thus—
They must swirl and spurt for us.
So then—Three cheers for our
spouters!
Set in line, you halting doubters,
Fall in with the lusty shouters,
They are going to spout for us!

From Foxen Man to Little Branch,
From Puker Park to Trigger Ranch,
You may hear the people rising,
All the way from Billed Shit Flat,
Peek-a-bo, and Bob Tail Cat.
—Hosts are mobilizing.
They have stopped and dropped their
labors,
They are fetching 'long their neigh-
bors.
John D's son is going to set,
We will bust all trust, you bet.
So then—Three cheers for our
crude oil!
While our prairies shall exude oil
John will find it mighty rude oil!
We are going to win, you bet!
—Hayden Caruth, in Harper's Weekly.

THE WIDOW AND THE BARONET.

By Theodore Dahl.
Sir Leonard Burnleigh-Burnleigh
shivered in his garments, shivered to
the very marrow, because he was
hungry and cold, and hadn't the
where-withal to buy food and warmth
and shelter.

Yet he seemed a gentleman—sixty
years of age, a gentleman, and shiver-
ing! Shivering under his greasy,
alk hat, in his green-black frock coat,
with its rusty silk facings, and in his
threadbare trousers; shivering from
his clean paper collar to his gaping
boots.

Last dear November sky blanketed
London with the usual fog that was
half a mist and half rain. The biting
northeaster cut through the baronet's
skin like his lungs, razor-keen.

Within him was a vacuum, a
yearning void, and he longed to eat
and be filled. But void, alas! were
his pockets also.

Without begging, or stealing, or
borrowing, all which were beneath
the dignity of a gentleman, he could
not have raised as much as a cent.

He had nothing for which a pawn-
broker would issue a ticket, nothing
to vend, nothing to hope for.

He was without a home, without
even a bed, so bad was it with him.
He was at the stage when a man feels
that two of the big copper coins that
England calls "pennies" constitute a
fortune.

The mighty human tide of the
Strand hurried past him, heedless.
The cold, unyielding swirl of it was
for his eyes, the hum of it for his
ears.

He was one among millions, and
the millions were busy with their own
affairs, as is their wont.

Each separate unit was palpitant
with its pleasures or pains, its hopes
or fears, its struggle, its defeat or
its triumph.

If the sidewalk under him had sud-
denly gaped wide and swallowed his
shivering body utterly, not one unit
would have missed him, not even the
editor who kept his name shining in
the classic pages of the peerage,
baronetage, and what not of that is-
land kingdom.

He was not a gentleman who could
work for long, or be happy while he
fought the wolf at the door.

Until he was thirty life appeared
to be that of one who had been par-
ticular in the selection of his parents.

Then his father was gathered to his
ancestors, and till he was forty he
lived without stint—even as his
father had lived.

At fifty, as indicated by the cheir-
onomists, the fate line of his hand
parted—the bank in which lay the
bulk of his earthly treasure called in,
in the official receiver, and, after the
lapse of three years, paid the English
equivalent of three cents to the dol-
lar.

At fifty-two his gold-mining shares
went to the bottom of the Stock Ex-
change list—and stayed there.

On his fifty-fourth birthday, the sad
news came to him that the only sur-
viving partner in the firm who had
been the family solicitors for genera-
tions had blown out his brains; and
within a week he discovered that this
setback had been accomplished appar-
ently to avoid ten years' impris-
onment for forgery and malfeasance.

Thereupon Sir Leonard realized
that he was worth exactly what he
stood up in, which, at that moment,
included twenty pounds in notes, a
number of rings, a gold chronometer,
a gold watch chain and a fur-lined
cloak coat.

He lived on the twenty pounds, the
chronometer, the watch chain and the
rings for two whole years, and brush-
ed his garments regularly, as a gen-
tleman should.

Then he tried to work in a feeble,
good-natured, whole-hearted sort of
way, eventually gravitating to the
docks, where other gentlemen once
moving in England's higher circles
may be found, and where he was
eventually crowded out by younger
and stronger hands.

The day before yesterday he left
the gates with nine pennies in his
possession. Yesterday he had four,
and they bought him three meals.

Today, copperless, and soaked with
atmospheric ooze, as was gilding
through the Strand.

"It is time to retire from work," he
said, commencing with himself, "I
will claim my due."

He came nearer to his due as he
threaded the labyrinthine streets in
the early dusk, with the lamps light-

ing up the east-gables of his last
dwelling.

Amidst he passed at a large, a very
large house, and rang the bell, boldly,
at the front door—as a gentleman
should.

The sound echoed through the
quiet corridors. There was a clatter
of boots and locks. A person in uni-
form came to the door.

"May I come in?" asked Sir Leon-
ard, suavely.

"All right!" exclaimed the porter;
and in Sir Leonard stepped.

For the first time a shudder ran
through him as the door swung be-
hind him and the bolts were drawn.

"Which is my room?" he asked,
presently.

"Hold on!" exclaimed the porter.
"None of that. Hand over what's in
your pockets. You can sign for 'em,
and get 'em when you go out again."

"I have nothing in my pockets, or
anywhere else," observed Sir Leon-
ard.

"Nor do I desire to come out
again. I have come permanently. If
you will kindly show me to my room,
and bring me up a little food—as I
am very hungry—I shall be obliged."

"Oh," was the reply, "you're one
of them sort, are you—come for life!
Well, your room's the bathroom ter-
race with, and plenty of soap. D'ye
hear? Don't forget the soap."

Sir Leonard did not think the por-
ter a very affable person, nor did his
manner appear to be those of the
drawing room. But he allowed them
to pass without rebuke.

"Thank you," he said. "I shall be
delighted with a bath"—and he pro-
ceeded to pass along the corridor in
search of the same.

"Here, you hold on!" called the
porter. "You go on as if you owned
the whole workhouse. What's your
name?"

He glared at his visitor. He had
never received one of this kind, and
he had had fifteen years' experience.

"Sir Leonard Burnleigh-Burnleigh."

There was neither brag nor bluster
in the tone.

In other and happier circum-
stances Sir Leonard had been asked
the question by powdered footmen
whose duty it was to announce his
entrance at the reception of a West
End hostess, his tone would not have
been perceptibly different.

The porter laughed incredulously.
Then he stood grinning from ear to
ear.

"Sir—what?" he chuckled. "Say it
against cap."

Sir Leonard had philosophy of
sorts, but not humor. So, without fur-
ther parley, he started off to go in
search of the bathroom, but again he
was called back.

"Here! Stop. I tell you, Lord—
What did you say your name was?"

"Sir Leonard Burnleigh-Burnleigh. I
fear you are a little deaf."

Sir Leonard, with a suggestion of
annoyance and impatience, not at
anything the man had said, but at
what he regarded as unnecessary
formality in an institution in which
he had always understood all were as
welcome as the flowers of May.

It was on this supposition that in
other days he had paid his heavy poor
rates regularly. Besides, he was hun-
gry and damp, and felt generally un-
comfortable.

The porter glared harder.

"Well," he exclaimed, clicking his
tongue and shaking his head up and
down in the manner of a man who
had come to the conclusion that won-
ders would never cease, "trade must
really be dull, as the papers say, for
we are getting of 'em Monday, Prof.
Snaffle, G. B. R. M. G. Toosday, the
Hon. Cholmondeley-Chumley-Chum-
chollom, an' now, Wednesday, you
have to think up your spelling to
write down such a name as Sir—"

"Tere, Bill," he called down the cor-
ridor, "show the Prince of Wales to his
bath! So long, old Nobility," he said
to Sir Leonard—hop it—and don't
forget the scrubbing brush!"

The porter watched Bill take Sir
Leonard down the corridor in the
direction of the bathroom, and then,
tapping his own head with a forefin-
ger, as he entered his little office, he
murmured softly to himself:

"Surprising what worry does for
'em. He's gone clean cracked."

A fortnight afterward, when Sir
Leonard had settled down to the
menu, which he found filling, but not
recherché, London, picking up its
evening paper, found the following
"scare head":

"REMARKABLE ROMANCE OF
THE WORKHOUSE.
From Riches to Want.
THE MISFORTUNE OF A BARO-
NET."

Below, the story commenced beau-
tifully, as is the fashion for the En-
glish reporter, with a quotation from
one of the more touching poets, and
then went on to relate that a baronet,
Sir Leonard Burnleigh-Burnleigh, a
handsome, sweet-mannered gentleman
of sixty, but who did not look his
age, had been brought to the work-
house by his misfortunes and not his
fault, but that he was now recon-
ciled to his lot; also, that he regularly
attended church on Sundays, and,
though shy at first, had now a good
appetite, and was still a bachelor.

The Widow Warrington—Mrs. Su-
sannah Warrington—whose husband
had made a great deal of money by
real estate deals, read the story with
a fluttering, but hopeful heart.

She was a brisk, pliant little wom-
an, laden with the fragrance of one
of those perfumes which seem to fly
at you.

Her husband had been on the work-
house committee, and she still took
an interest in the inmates of the in-
stitution to which he had given his
devoted service.

Every Wednesday since his death
she had visited the place.

She wished it was Wednesday now,
where as it was only Tuesday.

But she occupied the interval in
sorting out her most brilliant rings
and her largest hat, and looking in
the mirror and murmuring, "Lady
Burnleigh-Burnleigh!"

As she slipped the name she thought
it sounded delightful.

That evening her dreams were
beautiful.

Wednesday saw her at the work-
house, with a becoming smile on her
countenance.

For form's sake, she lingered in

the ante-chamber to the old
woman and the old man.

Then she passed into the grounds
behind. Sir Leonard was digging in
the garden where the flowers were.

She passed some distance from
him and stroked the gravel medi-
tatively with her parasol. Then she
ventured nearer, tripped up purpose-
fully, and dropped her parasol.

Sir Leonard looked up, then down,
ceased to dig, raised his cap, made
the obeisance of a gentleman, and
then, stepping across the flower beds,
picked up her parasol.

"Allow me, madam," he said.

His voice sounded to her like the
music of other spheres.

"Thank you," she said, softly, as
she smiled delightedly. "Sir Leon-
ard Burnleigh-Burnleigh, I believe?"

"That is my name, madam."

He had lost his pride in earthly
things, but not his dignity.

No man, she thought, could speak
like that if he were mere John Jones.

"My husband took a great interest
in this institution," she went on. "He
was one of the directors. He died,
and left me a great deal of money,
and, being lonely and inexperienced,
I hardly know what to do with it. I
was thinking of leaving it to the hos-
pitals."

"You are fortunate, madam," he
replied.

Then she spoke to him of flowers—
of the simple beauty of the lily, of
the fragrance of the rose, of the shy-
ness of the forget-me-not, and the
modesty of the violet.

"But of all the flowers that ever
flowered," she added, "my favorite
flower is the orange blossom! It
seems so sweet, so true, so embodi-
ment, so—"

Then she paused and coughed.
Something seemed to tickle her
throat. "Perhaps, if you are taking
the usual half-day out to-morrow,
you would—like me to—have a cup
of tea with me. I shall be glad to
alone, and it is so pleasant to have
the company of a cultured, high-bred
entertaining man who talks so well.
Here is my card. Will you accept it?"

"With pleasure, madam," said Sir
Leonard, with a thumping heart.

"You may expect me."

She held out her hand. He took
it in his own, dared even to press
it. Seeing that she did not mind,
but was enjoying herself, he bent
over it and, looking slyly up at her,
placed his lips on the fingers.

"Good-by, Sir Leonard," she said.

"You will not disappoint me?"

"Not for worlds, madam," he said.

As she sauntered down the path
she turned her head several times
and laughed.

Bareheaded, he stood and watched
her bowing and smiling in return.

Sir Leonard accepted the invita-
tion next day.

When he returned
to the institution, it was as a visitor,
and he was accompanied by the spark-
ling widow—widow now no longer, by
the way, but Lady Burnleigh-Burn-
leigh.—New York Weekly.

ABOUT GRAPE FRUIT.

How to Select it and the Best Way to
Prepare it for Serving.

In selecting grape fruit, the safest
general rule of choice would seem to
be to judge by weight. Other things
being equal, the heavier one of these
golden globes the better. If relatively
light in weight it will be found
juiceless and unsatisfactory. Color,
skin texture, rust and other superfi-
cial indications may be guides, but if
so they are not infallible. Grape
fruit should not, as the rule, be eaten
fresh from the fruiterer's stall. If kept
in the house a week or ten days,
open to the air and in an equable
temperature, it improves beyond
recognition. Until decay begins, the
softer it is the better.

The way of preparing the grape
fruit in which it is really the most
delightful is one which few know, and
fewer would practice, since it in-
volves a great deal of trouble. It is:
Remove the yellow skin by close
paring, and then peel away the white
skin until the pulp sacs are exposed
and divested of all the better integu-
ment. Then very carefully separate
the segments one from another.

This can be done, but not hastily
nor by rude hands. It is almost as
delicate as a surgical operation. Ser-
vants almost always make a failure
of it. Assuming that it is done neat-
ly, however, the segments are stood,
this edge up, on a napkin-covered
plate—the function of the napkin be-
ing to absorb any juices which may
leak from wounds in the membrane
of the segments. They are then set
aside for twenty-four hours or longer
in a dry, warm place. During
this interval the membrane dries and
assumes the consistency of parch-
ment, which is exactly the result de-
sired. In eating it, take a sharp-
pointed knife and split the segment
open along its thin edge, remove the
loose seeds, and turn the segment in-
side out. It is then eaten from the
fingers, and all that is bitter or dis-
agreeable or other than delightful re-
mains attached to the fragment of parch-
ment returned to the plate. The
trouble is repaid.—New York Times.

Long and Short Railroads Contrasted.

American and English railroads are
operated under different conditions.

The American track mileage is 200,000,
the English 22,152. The American
railroads carried more than 655,000,000
passengers, the English roads
fully 1,200,000,000. The traffic re-
venue of the American roads was \$1,720,144,999
and of the English \$500,000,000.

The working expenses of the Ameri-
can roads are 67 per cent of the gross
receipts, and the working expenses of
the English roads 63 per cent. The
cost of operating a mile of American
road is \$6,510, of English road \$13,000.

The American roads clear \$1,000 a
mile on operation and the English
roads \$0.900. The American roads
have six employees for every mile of
track and the English roads have
twenty-eight.—World's Work.

Newspaper women ought not to be
boastful about carrying millions.
Be sure you write, then go ahead.

WOMEN'S FASHION

Something to Tie To.

It was at the last of the inaugura-
tion concerts given at the pension
building "in honor of the American
people." At one end of the great hall
was the platform, filled by the chorus
and the Marine band. Everywhere
else in throngs upon the floor, in a
closely packed procession pressing
through the upper gallery, filling every
chair in the various rooms—were peo-
ple of every class and station, women
in evening gowns and women in shirt-
waists, men from city, farm and prairie,
Saxon and negro, native and for-
eign-born, in short—the "American
people."

Presently there appeared at the en-
trance of one of the rooms a stout,
pleasant-faced woman with a bevy of
half a dozen young people. Just as the
group appeared two persons who had
been sitting in the room rose to leave.
The stout woman, with a sigh of relief,
secured one of the chairs.

"There," she exclaimed, "now we're
fixed! You young folks can go where
you want to, but I'm going to stay
right here. Now mind, you're all going
to meet here to start home. I shall
stay till every last one of you has
come, if I have to camp here all night.
And you needn't any of you try to stir
me before that, for I shan't budge."

The young people laughed and scat-
tered; the newcomer turned to the
stranger next her.

"Isn't any picnic to take half a
dozen young folks to inauguration,"
she confided, "but we've got along first
rate by my always giving them one
thing to tie to and leaving them free
for the rest. They're so afraid they'll
miss something, young people are.
They haven't learned that no mortal
living can see the whole of anything,
and that the biggest part of what you
see is inside your head, not outside,
anyway. They wouldn't believe it if
any one should tell them I have better
times than they do, but I do!"

Yet it was easy to believe that she
did. Her shrewd, kindly face was full
of interest in everything and every-
body. Several times in the course of
the evening some of her charges drift-
ed back—one or two to rest, a girl to
have a torn dress pinned up, and at
last, one with a message.

"Phil says he's found a quicker way
to get out, and we'd better come down
to him."

Then the spectators had a new light.
"You tell Phil that he's known his
Aunt Martha over twenty years, and
he hasn't changed in the last hour.
He'll come back here."

So Phil came, laughing but obedient.
Aunt Martha gave him a humorous
glance, but the matter was not men-
tioned between them. Promptly and
in good order she got her party off.

"Wouldn't you like to have an Aunt
Martha to tie to?" asked a woman
who witnessed the scene, of her friend.

"I'd like to present one to every
family I know, including my own,"
was the prompt response.—Youth's
Companion.

A Class-Day Frock.

A class-day or graduation dance
frock of pink silk mousseline. The
skirt is in the tucks over the hips
and finished around the bottom with
three deep tucks. A round semi-low
neck is employed on the bodice,
which is effectively trimmed with a

double collar, cut in deep, round scal-
lops and edged with a ruffle of fine
white lace. A box plait down the
front is trimmed with small rhin-
estone buttons and a deep pointed
girdle of silk confines the bloused waist.
One large puff forms the sleeve,
which is elbow-length with a cuff
of lace and soft pink ribbon.

Grandmother and Her Jewelry.

Grandmother liked her finger rings
to look neat and very refined. That
is why the extraordinary showy ones
of yesterday, with their huge stones
and gorgeous settings, are declining
in favor, and simple hoops and half
hoops are coming into fashion again.

The stones are cut all of the same
size, and are set quite close together,
so that they produce very little show,
but look exceedingly well.

But that is not the only way in
which the women of this generation
are copying their clever grandmoth-
ers. They are displaying their jewelry
in diverse forms, though it must be re-
membered that the jeweler is not
quite so generous as to permit them
to wear exactly the same large
brooches and wide bracelets that were
modish years and years ago. That
would not be at all good for trade.
But it is often quite possible to have
a family treasure such as a cameo

girl is to exist at all this summer.
But she will!

A Japanese coat is the model for
the newest dressing sacques.

There is a new red which is said
to be an exclamation mark.

It takes just a big bow of ribbon
to make some hats look adorable.

New girlish belts are of more silk
bordered and strapped with colored
leather.

Artificial flowers, to supplement an
evening toilet, should be frosted with
diamond dust.

The short ostrich scarf, going just
around the neck and no further, is
back again in favor.

Batiste fashions some charming lit-
tle blouses with round yokes com-
posed of narrow bands of their own
material joined by a four stitching.

Hats are all more or less tilted
this spring and are perched on the
head with an effect at coquetry that
the flat hats of last summer could
never achieve.

One of the most noticeable features
of the new collars and cuffs is the in-
creased depth of the cuff, a change
due to the change in the shape of the
modish sleeve.

It will be a good deal more fash-
ionable this summer to wear a wrap
and perspire than to go coatless and
comfortable—elsewhere.

The beautiful coat creations designed for
the hottest season of the year.

The backs of most bodices are pret-
tily trimmed, a good deal of thought
and artistic skill being expended upon
them. The bretelles crossed behind
over the slightly ruffled material is
an example of this style.

Recipe to Preserve a Husband.

Select a nice, kind, amiable, indus-
trious man, and prepare him for the
ordel of making him go through a
long engagement, which, effectually
renders him easy to handle. Gently
detach him from all old friends and ac-
quaintances, and remove any bad hab-
its he might have, says the Record-
Herald. To preserve, deprive him of
his latchkey and throw a handful of
mother-in-law in the house. Shield him
of all of his finer feelings by nagging
and pound them into a pulp by com-
plaints. When he has slumbered down
put as much love into the heart as it
will hold, add an ocean of sympathy,
a word of tenderness, a pound of for-
bearance and—ton or so of patience.

Cooking by Electricity.

If you live in a flat or an apart-
ment house, you live just where elec-
tricity can be used to its best advan-
tage. The heater's fire in the base-
ment supply your hot water. All you
require is occasional heat for the
preparation of meals, and when you
want it you want it in the quickest,
cleanest and least troublesome form.

Here the electric cooker just fits the
situation to a dot. As you never
have overmuch room in an apartment
house, the compactness of the elec-
tric scheme is a delight. Some of the
latest New York flats are furnished
with electrical outfits so light and
tidy that after meals they can be
stowed out of sight in the closet.

The ordinary and larger flats have
electric ranges, all tiled and hooded,
so clean and free from smell that you
could almost run one on the parlor
carpet without "littering up" any-
thing. To be able thus to cook your whole
flat into a furnace makes electricity
in summer a joy forever.—Warren
Harper, in the Pilgrim.

To Clean Skin.

Enough tincture of benzoin to make
a slightly milky lotion makes an ex-
cellent skin cleanser. Apply it frequ-
ently with a soft old linen handkerchief
and you will find fewer blackheads
and coarse pores. So few women un-
derstand that there are gentler means
of cleansing the face skin than plain
soap and water that it is scarcely to
be wondered at that blotches and
rough faces are common. Sweet milk
and water is a skin beautifier, and
milk, made pretty salt, is a favorite
English cosmetic.

Too Busy to Love.

"My mother'd love me a lot, too, if
she wasn't too busy," loyally de-
clared a small maiden, who had bus-

White face gloves are smart wear.
Collar and cuff sets grow more
covetable every day.

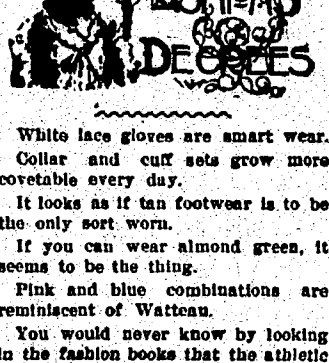
It looks as if tan footwear is to be
the only sort worn.

If you can wear almond green, it
seems to be the thing.

Pink and blue combinations are
reminiscent of Watteau.

You would never know by looking
in the fashion books that the athletic

PAIR OF STYLISH COATS.



ly among the tens of thousands of im-
migrants is there one lacking the simple
virtues of the peasant, and the excep-
tion may be detected as easily as may
a wolf in a crowded sheepfold.

Of the 812,000 men, women and chil-
dren whom the ships brought to Ellis
Island last year less than one in a
hundred were rejected, and only the
smallest sprinkling because of a crim-
inal record. Those who were sent
back were refused admission because
they were in ill health, were likely to
become paupers or were contract la-
borers.

The metamorphosis which a year's
residence in the United States causes
in these unaccustomed immigrants is
something astonishing, particularly if the
newcomer is a woman and has spent
the year in the metropolis. When the
immigrant lands at Ellis Island be-
fore she is an outlandish-looking ob-
ject, outlandish as was ever no stage
clown. Invariably he has a bundle,
and his wife has a bundle—a bundle
done up in anything from